The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ **Remittances** must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail; and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1871. NO. 161.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Foreign Population of Pittsburgh.

Doings of the Senate—Mr. Sumner Wants to Know the Cost of Keeping Up a Fleet on the Coast of San Domingo—The Lawrence Postmastership — $33,000,000 Subscribed to the New Loan, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1871.

The Lawrence Postmastership.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of John Shemmons for postmaster at Lawrence, Kansas. There has been a severe fight made for this place by the whole Kansas delegation. The present incumbent, Rankin, was appointed under Johnson's administration, and was continued in that position at the earnest solicitation of Ross, who claimed it as nothing more than courtesy to be allowed to control at least one office in his own native town. Since the election of Caldwell, Ross's successor, various influences have been at work to bring about the removal, which have finally become successful, mainly through the instrumentality of Pomeroy.

Doings in the Senate.

Powell Clayton, Senator elect from Arkansas, appeared in the Senate this morning and took the oath of office. Mr. Sumner created something of a sensation by offering a resolution as to expenditures incurred by keeping vessels on the coast of San Domingo since the negotiations for the acquisition of part of the island. Senator Conkling moved to amend, which Mr. Sumner agreed to, so as to show the additional expense, if any, over that which would have occurred had the vessels floated in the service elsewhere. Mr. Stewart objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid aside. The cases of Blodgett and Goldthwaite were considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the deficiency appropriation bill came up, and after various amendments was passed, when the Senate adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1871.

Foreign Population of Pittsburgh.

Statistics at the Census Bureau show that of the population of Pittsburgh and suburbs, 49,642 are foreigners. Of these 19,495 are Germans, 19,025 Irish, 4,621 English, 1,500 Welsh, 1,228 Scotch, 1,737 French and 979 Swiss.

The New Loan.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were nine millions of dollars, making the total amount thus far subscribed thirty-three millions.

French Relief.

The French Relief Society organized in this city several months since, to extend relief to sufferers by the Franco-Prussian war, have received up to date through subscriptions, donations and otherwise, about $9,000.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—John C. Douglass, Zanesville, Ohio; W. H. Blair, Hamilton; J. S. Velli, New Philadelphia, Ohio; J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott, Kansas; C. F. Bell, McGregor, Iowa; John Shemmons, Lawrence, Kansas; S. A. Fitch, Chetopah, Kansas.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan amounted to $6,000,000 to-day.

EARLY CONCLUSION OF THE LABORS OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission will conclude its labors in a few weeks, and assurances come from three distinguished and well informed parties that there will be an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. If this should be the result, the President will send the treaty to the Senate, should that body be in session. The subject matters to be there considered first, and other important questions were also discussed, each side presenting voluminous documents and data affording every facility to the other for securing additional information. The British Commission is in constant telegraphic communication with the home government.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The House Select Committee will have another meeting to-morrow to discuss the Ku-Klux bill.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Among the subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were George Opdyke & Co., New York, $100,000; National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, $300,000; Miners' National Bank, Pottsville, Pa., $300,000; Second National Bank, Altoona, Pa., $100,000; Farmers Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, $300,000; Farmers National Bank, Ripley, O., $150,000; First National Bank, Cincinnati, O., $500,000; First National Bank, Tamaqua, Pa., $150,000; First National Bank, Butler, Pa., $100,000; Poughkeepsie National Bank, New York, $174,500; First National Bank, Norristown, Pa., $125,000; Parkersburg National Bank, West Virginia, $125,000; Merchant's National Bank, Dayton, O., $100,000; Thomas Cook, Troy, New York, $100,000. Subscriptions of private parties through Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $864,000; total, $3,000,000. In addition to the above there was subscribed in amount ranging from $10,000 to $75,000 at least $1,000,000. The aggregate amount so far ascertained is over $29,000,000.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL GRANT'S RENOMINATION.

OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS OF POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A great deal of quiet discussion is going on among prominent Republican politicians here upon the question of who is to be the nominee of the party next year for the Presidency. Last December, when Congress met, there was but one opinion upon the subject, and that was that Gen. Grant was sure of renomination, and more sure of election than any other man who could be named. Since then, and especially within the last weeks, a marked change has taken place, and it is now apparent that a strong opposition to Gen. Grant exists, which includes a number of Senators and Representatives of large Republican and national reputation. This opposition is no doubt caused in part by recent political events, but it results, also, to a large extent, from the manifestation of the latent hostility that has been accumulating during the two years of the present administration, and which naturally shows itself about a year before the time for holding the nominating convention.

The chief argument of those who oppose the renomination of General Grant is that defeat would be certain if he should be the party candidate. They maintain that the dissensions that exist in the Republican party can only be healed by the nomination of a new man, against whom no portion of the party entertain feelings of coldness or animosity, and that, in view of the increased strength, vigor and confidence of the Democrats, any other course would be suicidal.

To this the friends of General Grant reply that a President always becomes most unpopular about the beginning of the third year of his term, owing to the disappointments of office-seekers and the quarrels of politicians who strive to control the distribution of patronage; that the popularity is already manifested in Washington, and is no true index of the sentiment of the people at large, and from now on, General Grant's popularity will steadily increase, so that he will be renominated next year on account of unopposition, as unquestionably the strongest candidate that could be selected. They refer to Mr. Lincoln's experience as a proof of their position. In 1863 there were scarcely a dozen Republicans in Congress who favored Lincoln's renomination, and yet, in 1864 the tide had so turned in his favor that there was no question of any other candidate.

The anti-Grant men reply that Lincoln's case was the exception to the rule in politics, caused by the fact that the people were anxious to make a change in the midst of war. Every other President, they urge, since the time of Jackson, steadily lost in popularity from the beginning to the end of his administration, and after the renomination and inevitable defeat of Van Buren, neither party ever ventured to re-elect a President until 1864, when the war secured for the time all established political advantages. The insist that when parties are nearly evenly balanced, as at present, it would be impossible to re-elect any President in the face of the jealousies, disappointments and animosities he necessarily causes in the course of his administration, even if he were so wise even if he has been so successful as to get through his term without creating any divisions in his party upon questions of public policy.

To opposition to General Grant is not united upon any candidate, and no formidable movement exists in aggressive way. Some think it would be well to take public man of undoubted strength and force of character like Blaine, Schenck, Colfax, Boutwell, Morton, Wilson, or a dozen others who might be mentioned; others, that success would be more certain in a military candidate of great popularity like General Sherman; others, that a splendid war record followed by a successful career in politics, would make such a man as General Logan the strongest possible candidate; and still others, that a candidate who has kept out of the recent broils of politics but who has developed talents and high reputation would best insure success.

These are, in brief, the opinions expressed in political circles in Washington. The opposition to the renomination has, as yet, little force or direction, and neither the strength of combination; but there is enough in it to insure an active canvass on the question during the coming summer and fall, and when Congressmen return next December fresh from their constituents, the active work of "sizing and maneuvering to control the Nominating Convention may be expected to begin in earnest.

FRT WAYNE, IND.

Incendiary Fires—Grist Mill Burned—A Drilling House Partially Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 25, 1871.

An grist mill, situated near here was destroyed by frost night. Loss about fifteen hundred dollars; insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work an incendiary.

Earthis morning the residence of A. M. Webb was as on fire, but before it was entirely destroyed the flame were subdued. Loss near two thousand dollar fifteen hundred insurance in the Hartford and o thousand in the North American Fire Insurance Company. The cause was a defective flue.

MIDDLDSEX, PA.

FataAccident—A Young Man Run Over by a Coal Train and Horribly Mangled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIDDLESEX, PA., March 25, 1871.

Abut two o'clock this afternoon a young man name Oliver McConnell fell from a coal train running om Bethel Coal Banks to this place, and was fatall injured. Several coal cars passed over him, attinc both his legs entirely off, one above and the ower below the knee. His head and other portions of his body were badly mangled. He died at four o'clock.

CRIME.

RICHMOND, VA., March 25.—Charles Friend, a prominent citizen of Prince George county, living near Petersburg, was murdered last night near his house by a band of negroes.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—Thomas Ringsdorf, agent of the Atlna Sewing Machine Company, of Indianapolis, was shot and killed in the drug store of Robert Benjowsky, at Shelbyville, Ind., about Seven o'clock this evening. There is much excitement regarding the affair, but no definite particulars. It is supposed he was killed by Benjowsky, proprietor of the drug store, on account of insulting language used to his (Benjowsky's) wife. No one saw the shooting but was present, excepting Benjowsky and wife.

SAN DOMINGO.

FEELING OF THE PRESIDENT

He Desires No Debate the Present Session —The Report of the Commissioners Will Convince the People—Senators Anxious to Have the Matter Settled Now.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1871.

In the course of a conversation to-day with a prominent Republican Senator, the President took occasion to deprecate the anticipated debate in the Senate next week over Sumner's San Domingo resolutions. He thinks that the opposition to the annexation scheme should be willing to wait the action of the commissioners and until the report of the same has been officially submitted, before again opening up their rhetorical batteries. He suggested that the friends of the scheme should not be drawn into any discussion on this subject, at least during the present session, unless to answer some gross misstatement or to meet some cowardly assault. He discharged Among the changes already made are the appointment at N. R. Myers as Chief Special Internal Revenue Agent for the consolidated lines, and O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O., to the position of Superintendent of the telegraph lines. Mr. Booth, who is well known to the press of the country, has heretofore had charge of the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, but under the new organization this duties are greatly increased. The location of lines on the Pan Handle, Indiana Central and Great Eastern roads. Mr. T. L. Kimball, the well known General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania road, has been tendered the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the consolidated road. He has accepted, and will leave this city for his new field immediately after the adjournment of the Senate and Congress. The consolidation of the roads west of Pittsburgh leased by the Pennsylvania Company,does not seem to be generally understood. The following statement is by an officer of the new organization: The consolidation is in addition to the above there was subscribed in amount ranging from $10,000 to $75,000 at least $1,000,000. The aggregate amount so far ascertained is over $29,000,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Company.

The Organization of Leased Lines West of Pittsburgh—Another Important Acquisition to the Company in Illinois, &c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ITS NEW ACQUISITIONS—MEETING OF TICKET AGENTS.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The National Association of General Ticket Agents will hold a semi-annual convention at Savannah, Georgia, on the 29th inst. The delegates from the Northern and Western roads will leave Louisville on Monday morning, *via* Nashville and Chattanooga.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, the newly elected manager of the leased roads in the Pennsylvania Central interest, has been inspecting the roads placed under his control, and started on a tour *via* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and passing eastward again over the Great Eastern and Indiana Central, for examine the Lafayette, Miami and other branches also, consuming altogether about two weeks time. In Mr. McCullough is determined that things are necessary to bring everything in harmony with the purposes of the new management. It is said a good many old employees will be discharged. Among the changes already made are the appointment at N. R. Myers as Chief Special Internal Revenue Agent for the consolidated lines, and O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O., to the position of Superintendent of the telegraph lines. Mr. Booth, who is well known to the press of the country, has heretofore had charge of the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, but under the new organization this duties are greatly increased. The location of lines on the Pan Handle, Indiana Central and Great Eastern roads. Mr. T. L. Kimball, the well known General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania road, has been tendered the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the consolidated road. He has accepted, and will leave this city for his new field immediately after the adjournment of the Senate and Congress. The consolidation of the roads west of Pittsburgh leased by the Pennsylvania Company,does not seem to be generally understood. The following statement is by an officer of the new organization: The consolidation is in addition to the above there was subscribed in amount ranging from $10,000 to $75,000 at least $1,000,000. The aggregate amount so far ascertained is over $29,000,000. Subscriptions of private parties through Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $864,000; total, $3,000,000. In addition to the above there was subscribed in amount ranging from $10,000 to $75,000 at least $1,000,000. The aggregate amount so far ascertained is over $29,000,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special to-night says: The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, and the Senate will remain for several days in executive session as court of impracticment, and the Board of Examination of Circuit Judges examine the Legislature until 6 o'clock. The proceedings in the House were the first disagreeable character, the Clayton ring having a majority, carried every pet measure sent by the Senate, regardless of the rules, law or precedent, over the protest of the Conservatives, who, seeing all was lost unless a quorum was defeated about noon, this morning, left a sufficient number left to leave the House a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, the doors locked, and the sergeant at-arms dispatched for absentees. Then followed a scene of disorder and confusion that would have disgraced any meeting. Whisky flowed freely, and cigars were circulated. A dozen members were addressing the hall at once. At the call of the name of one member, (Mason,) who could scarcely preserve his equilibrium, was speaking passionately, when Mr. Barber, colored, rose to a point of order and proceeded to address the chair. Mason continued his remarks in a loud voice. The chair ordered the member, when the latter left his chair, advanced up the aisle, near the Speaker's desk and said: "Well, Speaker," his eyes flashing. "By God, sir, who has the floor, this nigger or this man Mason or myself? If he has not, I will" Mason then take his seat, advancing toward Mason, who had, in the meantime, picked up a book and brandishing over his head.

At this point the Speaker succeeded in restoring order. Several scenes equally disgraceful followed. The Clayton men have succeeded in passing almost every measure they desired. The disabilities of about two hundred persons have been removed, the taxes greatly increased, a number of new offices created,salaries raised and the bill being reported, the registration law so amended that the Governor can carry almost any election over the will of the people, and not one measure of retrenchment and reform adopted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1871.

WOODLANDS BURNED.

Twenty square miles of wooded land on the south shore of Long Island was burned over yesterday and a thousand cords of wood and other property destroyed, the total loss being not less than $100,000. The fire began near Merrick, and burned westward to Oakland, passing close to several small villages, which were only saved by great exertions of the inhabitants. No lives were lost nor dwellings burned during the entire progress of the fire.

OCEAN RACE.

The clipper ships Ringleader, Captain Hambling, and Frolic, Captain Dann, sailed yesterday within five minutes of each other, for San Francisco.

THE FENIAN CONVENTION

Last night abolished the office of President of the Order, and returned to the Committee on Finance its report for revision and classification of expenditures into those made in Ireland and those in Canada.

APPEAL IN THE DYKE CASE.

The Erie Railway Company will carry to the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal from the judgment of the New York Court of Appeal, awarding $37,000 to C. Carr's Rock accident.

LIBERAL GIFT.

Poppenhousen Institute, at College Point, Long Island, has received another $100,000 from Conrad Poppenhousen, its founder.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings in the English Parliament—The Attack on the German Peace Celebration at Bucharest—The Prefect of Police Dismissed from Office—All Quiet in North China—Excitement in Rome, &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, March 25.—In the Commons last night, Lord Elcho moved an amendment to the army bill, diminishing the army by 10,000 men. Mr. Cardwell opposed the motion and was energetically sustained by General Storks. The amendment was then rejected.

The *Scotsman* says Emperor Napoleon is engaged in personal communications with the managers of a London paper which has always been devoted to his fortunes.

The Mayor and corporation of Southampton have visited the United States war steamer Shenandoah, lying in Southampton water, on an invitation extended by Captain Wells, who, in response to a toast given by the Mayor, expressed the most friendly sentiments toward England.

All Quiet in the North of China.

LONDON, March 25.—The foreign office has received a telegram dated Pekin, 6th of March, to the effect that all was quiet in the north of China.

Excitement in Rome.

There is much excitement in Rome. The Pope seems more disposed to return to a good understanding with France than to lend himself to the designs of the German Emperor. The French Government presses its attention upon the Holy Father, and endeavors to secure him altogether to itself, Italy regards the overtures of both France and Germany with aversion. A secret consistory will be held to-day and the Pope will take advantage of it to deliver an allocution conveying his opinions on the state of affairs. At first it was intended that the allocution should recommend the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in France, but the Holy Father has received letters from the Archbishop of Tours and Monsignor Dupanloup, declaring that if those must for the present remain a republic. So the paragraph respecting it will be confined to expressions of sympathy. But there are other questions on which the Holy Father will maintain no reserve; and he will especially denounce the project of the Italian guarantees, declaring the guarantees to be utterly worthless. The Cardinals are to proceed to the consistory incognito.

Health of Napoleon—A Contradiction.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Observer* reports the health of the Emperor Napoleon have improved, repeated statement that his agents are distributing money among the insurgents in Paris is pronounced false, and it is represented that the Emperor will remain passive, awaiting the final and legitimate decision of the French people.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship China touched at Queenstown, and left for Liverpool at 9 o'clock to-day, afternoon, and making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal nationals, demanded their surrender, and on refusal, fired into them. The Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Bourse, the church, and the church will teach you. The church will give you the nuk of the Words. "And," said Mike, "where does the church get it from but from the Bible? Ah! yer riverance, I would rather keep on as I am."

Dr. Holland, in the April number of *Scribner's Monthly*, concludes a vigorous article on "The Temperance Question and the Press," as follows: O Heaven! for one generation of clean and unpolluted men!—men whose veins are not fed with fire; men whose brains are not crazed with drink; men who will not stumble upon the rock of apoplexy at midage, or go blindly groping and staggering down into a drunkard's grave, that the world may be saved! Heaven help us if their grand-children with eyes undimmed and hearts uncankered. Such a generation as this is possible in America; and to produce such a generation as this, the persistent, conscientious work of the public press is entirely competent to do. Temperance men, *The press can do what it will;* and if it will faithfully do its duty, Maine laws will soon become the unthought of, and temperance reformers and temperance organizations will become extinct.

During the Siege of Paris they not only took notice of passing events but regnisted their ngoements accordingly. Maxime Du Camp, the well known journalist, who paid much attention to the subject, observes that the dogs took notice from the first day of the abnormal condition of Paris. The unusual movements of the population, the almost universal change from civil to military costume, the exercising of the Mobiles and National Guards on the public parades, the continual sounding or the trumpet and beating of the drum, soon made them excited and uneasy, and set them reflecting. Some of them, refugees from the suburbs with their masters, visibly lost their power of finding their way about. Established in their choice quarters, the streets, were uncertain of the traces, scented their path, and at every corner consulted one another as to where they lived. Accustomed to the Sunday walk, they followed their masters in a body. These suburban dogs were scared at the noise of passing vehicles, the chase, Mason continued his remarks in a loud voice. The chair ordered the member, when the latter left his chair, advanced up the aisle, near the Speaker's desk and said: "Well, Speaker," his eyes flashing. "By God, sir, who has the floor, this nigger or this man Mason or myself? If he has not, I will" Mason then take his seat, advancing toward Mason, who had, in the meantime, picked up a book and brandishing over his head.

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SECOND EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

Still Another Proclamation.

The Situation in Paris Unchanged.

Garibaldi Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgent Nationals.

Vigilance of Montmartreists.

They Stop all Trains Bound to Versailles.

The Commune Re-established in Versailles.

Mayor and General Prefect Made Prisoners.

Proclamation of Insurgent Central Committee—The Situation Unchanged—Vigilance of the Montmartrebts.

PARIS, March 25.—At one o'clock this afternoon the insurgent Central Committee issued a proclamation, stating that Admiral Sossset has obtained from the Assembly and the Government complete recognition of municipal franchise and the right of the election of their own officers by the National Guard, including the commander-in-chief, as well as a modification of the projected maturity of a law favorable to the Lodgers Committee, so as they will maintain their post until they are confirmed therein or removed by others, and will guard the execution of the laws.

Notwithstanding the efforts at conciliation the situation is unchanged, and a conflict is feared. The official journal of the Committee says it has decided on the occupation of all the public buildings, ministements, and dissentients will be tried upon arrest. The trial of Deputy Clemenceau has been ordered by the Committee, as has also that of certain dissentient journalists.

Garibaldi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgent Nationals. The journals supporting the government demand the employment of a large military force. The Royalist leaders have however failed to cause order.

The Commune has therefore attempted to-day to seize the money in the Bank deposit in Rue de Lille, but met with opposition and quickly retired. There was a slight engagement on the Asnieres heights, several insurgent patrols having been stopped by ordering them to pass through the lines of fire.

The Montmartreists and Garibaldians with two guns and a mitrailleuse, fired on the Versailles troops to-day afternoon, and making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal nationals, demanded their surrender, and on refusal, fired into them. The Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Bourse, the church, and the church will teach you. The church will give you the nuk of the Words. "And," said Mike, "where does the church get it from but from the Bible? Ah! yer riverance, I would rather keep on as I am."

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Protection of the Swiss Border.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Swiss Federal Council, fearing an extension of the French disturbances to the border provinces, have issued a proclamation calling out a large number of troops to guard the frontier.

Violent Scene at the Meeting of the Comite Centrale—National Guards Disarmed.

PARIS, March 24.—A violent scene occurred at the meeting of the Comite Centrale. A member of the regiment of Commune Vengeurs, a battalion of which was present, declared that Cremieux had insulted the National Guard. Lullier became violent and threw a chair at the head of his colleague, for which refusal to apologize he was put under arrest. The battalion immediately deposed from the commandership. Signs of disaffection of the Comite Centrale. Five hundred of the National guards have been disarmed.

Protest Against the Election—Chanzy and Longuerau Released.

PARIS, March 26.—*The Journal des Debats* objects to the proclamation ordering the elections for to-day, and the people cannot attend to such affairs. Nothing has been given them, nor is the sincerity of the measure assured. It advises electors to abstain from voting.

The official organ of the insurgents points a manifesto signed by Rattner and Flourens, strongly anti-national Assembly and Government, and in defense against political encroachment, and condemning the formation of an army to be composed only of national guards.

The Central Republican Committee has released Generals Chanzy and Longuerau.

Order Restored at Lyons.

LONDON, March 26.—Order has been restored at Lyons, and the Prefect of the Department has been replaced.

MARSEILLES, March 26.—A proclamation to the Prefects assures them that order conquers disorder, and they should be courageous. Paschal Grousset praises the troops and marines under General Cologan for their patriotism and courage in restoring order in Lyons.

Agents of the Central Committee Arrested.

HAVRE, March 26.—Lavalette and three other agents of the Central Republican Committee of Paris, who came here on a mission of agitation, have been arrested.

ARMSTRONG RUN, PA.

Oil Wells, Tanks and Oil Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., March 25, 1871.

The James well No. 2 commenced flowing at 10 o'clock this morning, and soon filled the tanks to overflowing. The running oil caught fire from the engines at about half-past six, and soon the flames were beyond control. The tanks were soon burned and Armstrong well were in a blaze. At the Meldren Reserve eleven tanks of 6,100 barrels capacity were destroyed, and a tank at the Armstrong well was burned. The amount of loss will be very heavy, estimated, but it is generally thought to be between 1,000 and 2,000 barrels.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Residence of Reed Hayes Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 26, 1871.

The new frame dwelling house of Reed Hayes, about five miles from this place, was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. Loss about three thousand dollars; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Illinois deputation are greatly pleased with their reception at Ottawa, Ontario, on the 25th, and have postponed their departure to accept further hospitalities offered by leading citizens.

The Welland Canal will open for business on the 6th of April.

A Port Stanley, Ontario, telegram of yesterday says: The bark Louisa left to-day for Toledo. This is the earliest spring opening of navigation for many years.

A few days ago the Court of Appeal of Brooklyn affirmed judgment for $35,000 recovered by Camden C. Dyke from the Erie Railroad, for injuries received by the explosion of a locomotive. The Supreme Court affirmed the verdict reported. The Erie Railroad Company will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Meridian, Miss., *Mercury* of Saturday says of Wm. Sturgis, the incendiary: "Incendiarism is seldom established by direct and positive testimony. We have circumstantial perjury, but circumstances never lie. The investigation which closed on Thursday evening, and the testimony which, all written down, has a chain of circumstantial evidence fastening to Sturgis' guilt. He left here about the hour of Meridian, as the incendiary of the night of the 4th as to crowd out every other theory of the cause and direction of the fire, and before the world as the fermenter of the riot, in which the Judge was shot and the Sheriff and one or two others. He is besides under indictment for felony in this county, which would send him to the penitentiary."

TEMPERANCE.

In the rejoicings in Germany over the conclusion of peace, a correspondent says: Only the Grand Duchy of Baden seems to be lagging behind. In that unhappy principality people are very dissatisfied with the restoration of Belfort to France as to be hardly able to get up a manifestation. But a few days ago the Grand Duke of Baden was present at the laying of the foundation stone of a temperance hall in Werder, saved the Grand Duchy from invasion; the news that the state of the Rhine country would be the hands of the French has therefore raised all the greater discontent in the adjacent countries.

The police have "squelched" the Keno gamblers in New York. Among the proprietors who have suffered the most severely by the raid is Mike Murray, who kept a place on Broadway. He is the inventor of a new game known as "Boston props," and was having a large run of business. On some nights he has made money at the rate of ten dollars every five minutes, which, to say the least, was a moderate profit, considering the amount of capital invested. Murray came from Troy to New York, and is the originator of the somewhat famous term "Doctor of Chances."

John Porter and wife, of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, celebrated their golden wedding on the 13th inst. One of the most remarkable features of the occasion was the presence of the bridesmaid and bridegroom who officiated at the Porter wedding fifty years ago.

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

Some Facts Concerning Its Purposes and Achievements—The New Bank Building—Removal To-day, etc.

This is the only purely benevolent financial institution in Western Pennsylvania. Its main purpose is to awaken and cherish a spirit of economy among the laboring classes. This it does by providing a means by which their savings may be safely invested and yield a steady return. It thus promotes morality and good citizenship.

The Board, appointed and chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, are mere agents to receive the money of the depositors, and use it to the best advantage. After the payment of reasonable salaries, and the ordinary expenses of a banking business, all the profits accrue to the depositors. Guided by the charter, and at all times subject to the oversight of the Legislature, the Board should follow not only the letter, but the spirit which called it into being.

Among other wise provisions that will prevent the bank being used for private or speculative purposes on the part of those who control its funds, it is clearly stated in the charter that none of the officers who transact the business shall receive any remuneration for their services, but no officer or trustee can borrow any money, directly or indirectly, on bond, note or mortgage from the bank.

The Dollar Savings Bank was organized in 1855, when many who are now trustees, signed the following paper:

"We the undersigned do hereby, each for himself, and not jointly, promise to pay to the Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Institute, the sum of one hundred dollars each, in such instalments and at such times as may be required by the Board of Trustees; for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of said institution, not having any other funds properly applicable for that purpose exclusive of deposits."

Witness our signatures the fifty day of July A. D. 1855.

The motives and impulses of one in the position of a trustee should be pure as those of an angel—they should be free from the cursed taint of selfishness. If he have any private end to gain—if he have any friend to benefit—if he would increase the profit of election of their own officers by the National Guard, including the commander-in-chief, as well as a modification of the projected maturity of a law favorable to the Lodgers Committee, so as they will maintain their post until they are confirmed therein or removed by others, and will guard the execution of the laws.

Notwithstanding the efforts at conciliation the situation is unchanged, and a conflict is feared. The official journal of the Committee says it has decided on the occupation of all the public buildings, ministements, and dissentients will be tried upon arrest. The trial of Deputy Clemenceau has been ordered by the Committee, as has also that of certain dissentient journalists.

Garibaldi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgent Nationals. The journals supporting the government demand the employment of a large military force. The Royalist leaders have however failed to cause order.

The Commune has therefore attempted to-day to seize the money in the Bank deposit in Rue de Lille, but met with opposition and quickly retired. There was a slight engagement on the Asnieres heights, several insurgent patrols having been stopped by ordering them to pass through the lines of fire.

The Montmartreists and Garibaldians with two guns and a mitrailleuse, fired on the Versailles troops to-day afternoon, and making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal nationals, demanded their surrender, and on refusal, fired into them. The Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Bourse, the church, and the church will teach you. The church will give you the nuk of the Words. "And," said Mike, "where does the church get it from but from the Bible? Ah! yer riverance, I would rather keep on as I am."

Dr. Holland, in the April number of *Scribner's Monthly*, concludes a vigorous article on "The Temperance Question and the Press," as follows: O Heaven! for one generation of clean and unpolluted men!—men whose veins are not fed with fire; men whose brains are not crazed with drink; men who will not stumble upon the rock of apoplexy at midage, or go blindly groping and staggering down into a drunkard's grave, that the world may be saved! Heaven help us if their grand-children with eyes undimmed and hearts uncankered. Such a generation as this is possible in America; and to produce such a generation as this, the persistent, conscientious work of the public press is entirely competent to do. Temperance men, *The press can do what it will;* and if it will faithfully do its duty, Maine laws will soon become the unthought of, and temperance reformers and temperance organizations will become extinct.

During the Siege of Paris they not only took notice of passing events but regnisted their ngoements accordingly. Maxime Du Camp, the well known journalist, who paid much attention to the subject, observes that the dogs took notice from the first day of the abnormal condition of Paris. The unusual movements of the population, the almost universal change from civil to military costume, the exercising of the Mobiles and National Guards on the public parades, the continual sounding or the trumpet and beating of the drum, soon made them excited and uneasy, and set them reflecting. Some of them, refugees from the suburbs with their masters, visibly lost their power of finding their way about. Established in their choice quarters, the streets, were uncertain of the traces, scented their path, and at every corner consulted one another as to where they lived. Accustomed to the Sunday walk, they followed their masters in a body. These suburban dogs were scared at the noise of passing vehicles, the chase, Mason continued his remarks in a loud voice. The chair ordered the member, when the latter left his chair, advanced up the aisle, near the Speaker's desk and said: "Well, Speaker," his eyes flashing. "By God, sir, who has the floor, this nigger or this man Mason or myself? If he has not, I will" Mason then take his seat, advancing toward Mason, who had, in the meantime, picked up a book and brandishing over his head.

At this point the Speaker succeeded in restoring order. Several scenes equally disgraceful followed. The Clayton men have succeeded in passing almost every measure they desired. The disabilities of about two hundred persons have been removed, the taxes greatly increased, a number of new offices created,salaries raised and the bill being reported, the registration law so amended that the Governor can carry almost any election over the will of the people, and not one measure of retrenchment and reform adopted.

ACCIDENT.

A Horse Frightened at a Buffalo, and Does Considerable Damage—Three Persons Injured, One Fatally, it is Supposed.

On Saturday las., T. S. Parker, Esq., attorney at law, having dispatched wagons with his household furniture from Allegheny to Highland avenue, East Liberty, procured a horse and buggy, and with his wife and child started out to his new place of residence. In a pasture field just beyond Oakland Park was a buffalo, which at the time Mr. Parker drove by was rubbing himself against the fence. The horse took fright thereat, and commenced to kick vigorously and in the most rapid manner. Mr. P.'s daughter was sitting in front of her parents, near the dash board, and ere she could be removed the hoofs of the frightened

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

The toothless old "organ" is talking in its sleep again, and all about the COMMERCIAL, of course. Poor old thing, what would it do if it could not read us out of the party once a week at least!

"FORNEY goes back on us after all. He takes the Philadelphia custom house, and his paper becomes a mere administration organ, instead of growing more and more into an independent political journal. It is a great mistake, but what could one expect of a man who has owned and edited the Washington *Chronicle* for these last ten years."—*Springfield Republican.*

Wait awhile, Mr. *Republican*. Col. FORNEY can afford to be Collector and an independent editor at the same time. The Collectorship is worth considerable, but the *Press*, if kept on the independent track it has occupied for the last month or two, much more, and the Colonel probably knows this.

THE coal miners of Allegheny county met in convention on Saturday, to take measures for securing legislation against what they style the encroachments of the capitalists, or pit owners. They allege that they are defrauded of a large portion of their labor by the system of screening and weighing now in vogue, and demand such legislation as will effectually check these alleged abuses. They also recommend the formation of political leagues in the labor interest, and the cutting loose from men of all parties who will not support them. The proceedings of the convention will be found elsewhere. The delegates present represented nearly all the mines, and over three thousand miners.

THE impression is gaining ground that, as the English members of the Joint High Commission are unwilling to make any concessions, but strive to renew the JOHNSON-CLARENDON treaty, nothing will come of the present negotiations. Although the secrecy is remarkable, intelligent persons freely predict failure, and for the reason that England is prepared to concede nothing beyond good dinners, which have been very frequent on both sides. This country has fixed views and from a certain line cannot fall back an inch. It is gratifying to hear it reported that the American Commissioners are firm in maintaining this position.

GEN. GRANT in his brief special message last week virtually said that he did not intend to make San Domingo the subject of communication at the present session, by stating that the Ku-Klux outrages were the only matter he would have to call the attention of Congress to. From this Col. FORNEY draws the following conclusion:

"This substantially disposes of the San Domingo question, and coming so pointedly and directly, will be accepted universally as a redeclaration of that grand State principle, once before so tersely enunciated by the President, that he has and will have no policy against the will of the people."

The course of the President, which is at variance with his original attention, we have reason to believe, conforms to the advice of his nearest friends and safest advisers, as it does also to the wishes of the great mass of the people. If annexation is right it can be made so to appear: if it is not, it is all the more necessary that the business should stop at once.

THE Washington letter to the New York *Tribune* on the "Prospects of General GRANT'S Renomination," printed herewith, will be read with interest, and probably throw into spasms those "organs" which maintain that Republicans can loyally express no views which have not been run through the caucus seive. That a considerable number of Republican Senators and Representatives "of large influence and national reputation" should venture to hold independent views, and even "oppose the renomination of General GRANT," is something extremely shocking, and we shall expect to see the "organs"—perhaps our home concern—"single-handed and alone," undertake the task of reading them out of the party, and also the *Tribune*, for venturing to print a letter which permits others to obtain a glimpse of what is really going on in the political world. The reader will observe that after all the COMMERCIAL is in pretty good company in declining to wear a padlock on its lips.

THE leading Democratic journal of the country takes the Republican press to task for its "admiration" of King WILLIAM in his recognition of the hand of Providence in bringing about the German victory over France. It says:

"A fertile country laid waste, slaughter, sickness and famine counting their victims of strong men by thousands and of helpless women and children by tens of thousands: truly, these are things jubilantly to thank God for. And when by such mild means the unity of Independent Germany is assured, no wonder that the eye of faith perceives the special intervention of a beneficent Providence, and the lips of praise overflow with religious gratitude.'

"War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," wrote Gen. SHERMAN in his letter to the Mayor of Atlanta, during the progress of the Southern rebellion. It is impossible to conduct hostilities on a basis which shall always and clearly distinguish between the innocent and the guilty. But in this instance the responsibility of the waste and slaughter and sickness and famine does not lie at the door of Prussia, but of the usurper who declared war upon that country. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. It is true that the woe and wretchedness of war cannot be overestimated, but neither is the highwayman's demand to "stand and deliver" to be meekly submitted to. Does this journal mean to infer that Prussia was not justified in beating back the assault made upon her? And if it does not so intend, to what does its ill-concealed rage have reference? Has it found its political Utopia in the reign of the reds?

THE Boston *Advertiser* protests that "that venerable and much-abused document, the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, provide the means for their enforcement." To this the *Advertiser*, with a clear understanding evidently of what have been among the original causes of the present state of things in some portions of the South, adds the following:

"The political disorders at the South are deeply seated and will continue, whatever federal interference there may be for some time to come. The reaction from the ignorance and intrigue which came to the surface after the war is now going on. It was impossible that the inexperienced negroes and the *Northern adventurers who took advantage of their opportunity and seized so many of the State and local governments should permanently hold them, without encountering both open and secret enemies. The powerful aid which the general government has since given to the disbelievers in the reconstruction, by its moral support*, has driven the worst of the opposition into secret combinations whose crimes are the cause of these periodical excitements.

For our own part, we wish whatever investigation may be undertaken into these outrages might go to the bottom of the matter, so that it would be known what evils are to be corrected, and what course to pursue in future. Our Boston contemporary has mildly described the carpet-baggery which in some regions has worked so much mischief. It is more manly, and it is wiser, to concede the truth in this matter than attempt to disguise it.

Two months ago we said in reference to France, that under the empire the French nation was an aggregation of atoms compressed into apparent unity by Imperial power—under the republic by a common danger arising from a common foe—but that in neither case did there exist that moral cohesiveness which binds men together in effective union and makes a republic possible. We used these words—"Among the grave lessons which France has yet to learn is this: that the semblance of free institutions can never produce a race of free men." The present reign of anarchy and horror sufficiently attests the truth of the observations we then made, but if we needed any additional evidence of the fact that France has not learned that secret of self-government upon which all true republican government rests, we should find it in the opinions of VICTOR HUGO and GAMBETTA. It is true that the former professes to believe that the republic is securely established, while the latter predicts its early overthrow, and yet the views of both show how absolute is the want of confidence and harmony and mutual respect as well among the statesmen and leaders as among the populace themselves. HUGO criminates and declaims against THIOUR, GAMBETTA rails against BOURBAKI, and both agree that the peace recently concluded is only a patched-up peace, to be repudiated just as soon as France is prepared to make reprisals. All this is terrible. The political prescience of THIERS is neutralized by a moral timidity which renders him powerless, while his colleagues appear equally stunned and amazed. How, under such a condition of affairs, France is to raise the money which she so imperatively needs, except at rates absolutely ruinous to the future of that country, is a marvel. The imagination shrinks from the dreadful picture of a great people thus devoured by a woolish hunger, and not one of all the number knowing his true wants.

THOROUGH WORK WANTED.

The Message and Proclamation of the President on the crisis at the South should induce all good men of whatever party to lend their utmost influence in putting an instant stop to the terrors and outrages which rendered this Executive interposition necessary. Especially ought Democratic journals of the Northern States to lift their voice in denunciation of the Ku-Klux lawlessness which has brought one or more of the Southern States to the verge of civil war. It is beyond all dispute that a powerful political organization, the members of which are bound on oath to secrecy, obedience and mutual assistance, even to the committing of perjury, exists in portions of all the Southern States, and that many acts of violence, arson, mutilation and murder have been by them committed upon no other grounds than those of the victim's loyalty to his Government. No one not a member of the Republican party has been molested or disturbed. In every instance the politics of the outraged persons have been the cause, or rather the pretext of the proceedings against them. And we think it beyond a doubt that the brigands who have thus unsettled society have found encouragement in the strange apathy—to use the mildest term—with which their murderous practices have been regarded by Northern Democratic journals. We believe that if this portion of the press had denounced and disavowed their action in the way every consideration, whether of party success or patriotic feeling would seem to have urged, there would have been no necessity for the course which the Executive has been compelled to adopt. The intense intolerance of the Southern people toward all who differ from them in political opinion, which has culminated at last in outbreaks which the civil law is inadequate to repress, has been fostered and nurtured by their political friends in the North. Excuses, apologies, denials, justifications, have been invariably entered in their behalf—the papers in question have been *partiexparte criminis*, accessories both before and after the fact. That the leaven of secession which remained at the close of the rebellion again threatens to leaven the whole lump, is principally due to the sympathy of the Northern wing of the Democratic party. All laws which have been passed for the preservation of human rights, have been denounced by them as tyrannical usurpations, every single measure of reconstruction has been fought to the bitter end, but we have yet to hear the first word of hearty, outspoken condemnation of the atrocities practiced on innocent persons whose only crime consisted in their attachment to the Union. We now call on the leaders and journals of that party to lend their concerted influence in putting down the spirit of rebellion which exists in that portion of our country to which the Message and Proclamation refer; and on the other hand, we demand of the dominant party in those States that it also shall go back to first causes and thoroughly weed out the incompetence, profligacy and extravagance which have grown up within it. It will not do for us to blind ourselves to the palpable fact that the corruption of the State Legislatures, the spoliation of the public treasuries, the class interest and self interest of those in power, and which have in too many instances seemed able to command the sanction of the general government, have greatly tended to deepen and intensify the bitterness of Southern feeling. There should be a thorough and searching investigation into *all* the causes which have produced the present deplorable condition of affairs. No merely superficial treatment of the disease will effect a cure. The questions involved are not those of party or race, but of free government itself. If there have been arrogance, theft, mismanagement on our own side, instead of honest and economic administrations, let the facts be known, the truth be told, and our policy be regulated accordingly.

MR. TILTON, in the third number of his *Golden Age*—which, by the way, we are glad to hear himself has "paid expenses" from the start—is arguing that if the Democratic party will drop its old principles and adopt new ones essentially the same as the Republican creed, and then "nominate a patriot instead of a partisan," it would stand a chance of succeeding in the next Presidential contest—and this Mr. Tilton would be glad to see. If this is the only danger of Republican defeat, then no members of the party need have sleepless nights. The editor of the *Golden Age* expresses the belief that had Mr. Chase been nominated instead of Mr. Seymour he would be President now. The article don't indicate matters in telling the Republicans that they must "do something" if they would carry the next election, and that, too, "right away." And it is evident that Mr. Tilton, though, as he avers, "a radical among the radicals," is not partial to General Grant as a candidate. For saying this much won't some "organ" of other "go for him."

THE New York *Sun* says that the result of the New Hampshire election, and the possibility that Connecticut next month may go the same way, is giving activity to Mr. BOUTWELL'S boom. The banks are leading the way, evidently not intending to be caught with a great stock of five-twenties on hand for the Democrats to again threaten with municipal taxation and payment in greenbacks. The more the probability of the ancient Democratic regime grows upon us, and the brighter becomes the prospect of an increased stock of the old rebel element in Congress, the stronger becomes the indicement for the holders of the five-twenties to exchange them for the new five per cents, which are protected by the most solemn assurances of payment, of both principal and interest in gold, and warranted against taxation of every kind.

A SAD scene was recently witnessed in the jail at St. Louis. A young man, rendered penniless and desperate through dissipation, relieved his immediate necessities by stealing a Bible from a church, was discovered and arrested. In the prison he fell sick with consumption, and when the day of his trial came was too ill to go into Court. He, however, informed the District Attorney of his desire to plead guilty and to be sentenced to the penitentiary, in the hope that a change of place of confinement might be beneficial. The Court officers proceeded to the jail, in order that his request might be complied with, but it appearing that he was on the brink of eternity, the judge concluded that it would be an act of inhumanity to pass sentence upon a dying man. A *nolle pros.* was entered and his removal to the hospital ordered.

The reader is already aware that Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has been impeached, and the sentence of dismissal from office and perpetual disqualification for holding office in the State pronounced against him. By a two-thirds vote, including several Republicans, he was convicted of unlawfully arresting and imprisoning citizens; of refusing to obey writs of *habeas corpus*; of torturing and illtreating prisoners of obtaining a large body of troops and placing them under command of Kirk and other desperadoes from another State, and unlawfully making a warrant upon the State Treasurer for $70,000 or more to pay those troops; and of inducing the Treasurer to disregard an injunction restraining him from making such payment.

"TWELVE TEMPTATIONS" on the stage of the Boston Theatre is a success. The first eight representations brought to the theatre 21,561 persons—a nightly average of nearly 4,000.

This shows how utterly groundless is the vaunted assumption of superior virtue on the part of the Athenians. We always had a lurking suspicion that the rigid morality on which they prided themselves was of that mere negative kind which exists only in the absence of tests, and now we know it. Thirty-one thousand persons rushing away from the ten commandments to the twelve temptations. Well, well! In other cities the devil tempts the people, but in Boston it would almost seem that the people strove with each other as to who should be the foremost *in tempting the devil*.

GRADY, the murderer, who was executed in Washington on Saturday, held this brief conversation on the day before:

"Look here," said he, "I want to get out of this; I want to go on the scaffold. I told my father and sister so the other day. They don't want me to die; but every time I see them I feel more like it. They know and say that people will call them Grady's father and sister, but I can't help that now."

"Nobody to blame but yourself, have you?"

"Yes, sir, another; a friend at times, and again an enemy. I'll tell you frankly how it is. His name is Whisky. I can't say I did not drink, nor did I deny it, because I was oblivious from the effects of liquor."

To this not much could be added that any person of conscience will not supply.

ASSUMING figures given to the London *Times* to be correct, the United States, owing £470,000,000, stands responsible for a little less than one-eighth of the public debts of the world. In the statement given the debt of America (North and South) is put down at £765,320,000, or $3,800,000,000, and that of other civilized countries as follows: Continent of Europe, £2,167,430,000; Great Britain, £800,000,000; Asia, £104,216,000; Africa, £70,650,000; Australasia, £25,744,000. Grand total, £3,910,565,000. This statement represents the debts as they stood at the downfall of the French empire.

THE Sanitary Inspector of New York city officially reports that many cases of small-pox were discovered during the past week by the health inspectors which had not been reported. These had been concealed by their friends under the terror caused by false statements recently made, of the inhuman treatment of patients by Board of Health officers. The increase in the number of cases during last week was thirty—whole number reported eighty-one.

IT is stated that President Juarez, of Mexico, is on the point of asking protection from the United States for his Government. A Presidential election is about to be held there, and it is thought very likely Juarez will be defeated by the opposition candidate, Lerdo de Tejada. Juarez has now been in twelve years, but recent events appear to have stimulated a revolutionary feeling against him. Perhaps this is to be another opportunity for pushing the "manifest destiny" of annexation.

THE New York city Postoffice gives employment to no less than five hundred clerks and three hundred carriers. Three thousand bags of letters and printed matter pass through the mail every day, their total weight being something like one hundred and fifty tons. The proportions are: letters, 900 bags; papers, 21,100 bags. The four weekly mails for Europe every month make about eight tons, including printed matter.

PHILADELPHIA, although a great manufacturing center, is not the greatest in the country, except it be in the matter of manufacturing doctors or academic degrees, and from recent developments we feel inclined to accord it priority in this behalf. The *Press* prints letters and other documents, indicating pretty clearly that there exists in that city an institution, known as the "American University of Philadelphia and Eclectic College of Pennsylvania," wherein "degrees" are conferred for a consideration, in other words, that the parties claiming to be the rulers of the institution, and to have chartered privileges, make a traffic of their franchise. If the documentary evidence added to establish this fact, the report of an "interview" with the said to be Dean of the "University," one John Buchanan, M. D., puts an end to all doubt. The *Press* report says:

We informed him that we had called for the purpose of purchasing a degree; that our business engagement was so pressing that we could not find the door of his office, he told us that the "university" could confer the degree of M. D. without the usual preparatory course of lectures. We inquired the price. "It is customary," he said, "for us to furnish the degree, and the gentleman gives us what he thinks proper." Insisting, as a business man, upon a positive price, the "Dean" named forty dollars as the price at which the coveted sheepskin could be procured. "But the law is very strict in these matters," said he, "and the transaction must be perfectly confidential." Charmed with his manner, how otherwise could we do than give the required promise as we left?

THE *Herald* is dissatisfied because neither the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred nor Prince Arthur was present at the marriage of Louise with Lorne. "Where were they?" it inquires, in the tone of a petulant father scolding the boys around the table of his absent sons. The Scottish pride is something wonderful. A highland grandmere, servitor to the house of Argyle, having been informed by a traveler of the contemplated marriage of her young friend with a daughter of Victoria, exclaimed "Ech, sir, but the Queen ought to be the proud woman." It is said that when the consent of the Sovereign to the marriage had been given, the young Princess Beatrice laughingly remarked to her mother that since she had granted Louise permission to marry a subject, she supposed no insuperable objection would exist should she herself wish to marry an American. Countess Bennett was formally presented to Queen Victoria during his late visit to England. Whether the wind sits in that quarter we do not know, but the *Herald* evidently thinks that two and two make four. Else why begin so soon to practice the airs of a father-in-law?

FIFTEEN young ladies took the vail in St. Louis last week. Of the ceremony an account says: "The fifteen novices, who desired to assume the habit, appeared before the altar dressed in white, each wearing a wreath of orange blossoms, from which descended delicate lines of stems and leaves. Their appearance was exceedingly interesting. In the placid fair young faces there was hardly a trace to be detected of girlish embarrassment at being subjected to the gaze of the audience. The religious ceremonies of the occasion lasted about two hours." The whole number reported eighty-one.

IN view of the late trip from San Domingo the *Herald* is apprehensive that unless annexation is at once hurried up it will fall through. It says: "Notwithstanding that the Commissioners are going to report the feeling of the people of this mongrel Spanish American republic as being almost unanimous in favor of annexation, it strikes us there are enough holding a totally different opinion to make it very warm for the others, and we would not be surprised to hear at any moment that Baez had left and that annexation had been killed by the Dominicans themselves."

ON the petition of Josiah Quincy to the Massachusetts Legislature relating to homes for laborers, which was recently referred to in the COMMERCIAL, Mr. John Quincy Adams, of the Railway Committee, has reported a bill authorizing roads to make special contracts for carrying passengers at certain hours and at reduced prices, to be fixed in the contract; and he estimates that persons living within ten miles of Boston could be carried in these special trains at and from the city every day for fifty cents a week—about one-fifth of the present rates.

THE *Tribune* has a way of its own when freeing its mind. For instance the following:

"Senators are like vessels: to the stupidity of their mistake, the day before, in attempting to bow Mr. Sumner down; withdrew their opposition; and allowed his resolutions on San Domingo to be presented and a day to be fixed for his speech on them. Probably it will be some time before he finds it out again think it needful to convert himself into a sort of human Calliope, by way of silencing an opponent and supporting the Administration."

Clearly the *Tribune* is inviting the wrath of some "organ" whose sole idea is to have no opinions and follow with its nose within reach of some leader licensed to twist and pull it at will.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR seems to be almost as successful as a farmer as he has long proved in his private capacity of poet, traveler and lecturer. He has within a day or two sent to market from his farm, grown this season at his country place, at Kennett-square, Penn., without artificial heat.

The information would be more complete if the cost of producing the cucumbers and the price obtained for them were given. It would probably be a showing which few would care to imitate for profit.

STRAKOSH is playing his "farewell" dodge with Nilsson preparatory to commencing another season. After that will come another "farewell," and then the "final farewell," unless he resides in that the public will bear a third "farewell" before the *finale*. If he could make the public believe he would keep his promise and go, the ingenious manager could not do better than put himself up for a series of farewells.

SAYS the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "The election of Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Torrence, representing the New York Central interests, as Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad indicates a close alliance between those two lines and the Ohio and Mississippi in the transaction of business, as against the Erie and Pennsylvania Central."

THE *Tribune* gives Senator Conkling a hard hit when, referring to his attempt to "bellow down" Mr. Sumner, it tells him that "in that style of performance any jackass can surpass him." This is very expressive, only jackasses don't bellow, though Senator Conkling may.

DR. Mary Walker, as seen by a lady correspondent, wore "a cross between a frock coat and a petticoat, coming to his knees, beneath which were visible her pantaloons and boots."

FENIAN GENEALOGY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see it somewhere stated that a writer in *Scribner's Monthly*, bearing the title of a "Professor," has been indulging in some lofty imaginings in regard to the ancient Fenians, ascribing to them manners and habits of culture, chivalry and heroism, and deriving the name from that of *Finn*, an old Irish chief.

Who this eponymous hero was we are not informed, although we have Irish genealogies without number, from Magog, the son of Japhet, down to Mileadh, who answers for the Milesian. Doubtless he was a Trojan of the same family as that veritable personage *Francus*, the son of Hector, who founded the kingdom of *France*, and that equally veritable *Brutus*, the grandson of Eneas, who was claimed by the monkish chroniclers to be the progenitor of the *Britons*. If, as Father Prout informs us, the river of Nile owes its name to the O'Neills, and Port Mahone to the O'Mahoneys, why not the Fenians to some remote Teddy O'Finn?

The only trouble is that these myths have been so badly punctured by the learned, as to have ceased to be looked upon as anything but fable. Allow me therefore to suggest the meaning which archæologists have found in a word that has been revived and made so familiar here within the last few years.

It is now generally understood, I think, that the word "Finn," which is the appellation of a people still inhabiting that part of the North of Europe lying between the Gulf of Finland and the Arctic Ocean, and known to belong to the great Mongolian family, means nothing more or less than *yellow men*, and was so applied to characterize the Mongol or Turanian race as contradistinguished from the Iranian, or white, or, as it is sometimes called, the Arian or Indo-European family; and hence it has been inferred that the term *Fenians*, as applied to the Irish branch of the Celtic race, which is now generally admitted to be of Arian derivation in the first instance, is due to a *crossing* or intermixture of that division of the Celtic family with the aforesaid yellow race, which has imparted to it some of the worst qualities of the last of the two.

For this I refer to the very learned and interesting work of the Count de Gobineau upon "the Diversity of Races," of which the first volume only, as I think, has been translated into our tongue, although the whole is equally well worthy of a place upon our shelves. Classifying, as he does, the human race into three great families, the *white*, the *yellow* and the *black*, and treating all others as impure, he professes to find in the still existing monuments of Europe connected with the "stone" age, the most conclusive evidence that it was first overrun and possessed by the yellow variety; and in a note to page 143 of his third volume, he remarks that he regards it as highly probable that in the time of Cæsar the islands about the mouth of the Rhine were still occupied by tribes of purely *Finnish* origin, seeing that their inhabitants are described by the conqueror as extremely barbarous and fierce, living entirely upon *fish* and the *eggs of birds*, and essentially distinguishable from the Belgæ, who inhabited the neighboring coast. And in order to show how much the ethnic character of the Celt was degraded by the connection, he refers to the fact that certain of the Irish tribes had adopted the very name of *yellow men*, and called themselves *Feahens*, while he finds equally the indication of a confessed admixture of the yellow blood in the characteristic Gaelic name of Fin-gal.

If he is right in his derivation—and it is indeed only the linguistic analogies that establish the original relation of the Celts themselves to the great Arian stock—the mythical ancestor *Finn* (or O'Finn) must get down from his high horse, and give place to the Finn and Lapp and Samoyede, that still follow the sea and derive a precarious support from fishing, and the chase in the artic regions of both hemispheries. Whether the Leuten entertainment and the Easter festivities of eggs, in what they are still so fond of indulging have anything to do with the memory of the ancestral condiments in Cæsar's time, I must leave to better antiquaries, like Father Prout, to determine.

It will be a consolation to know that worse than this has been said of the ancient diet of the Milesian race in general upon such authority as Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, and even the holy St. Jerome, who all agree in the statement that they were no better than Cannibals, who *ate* their aged parents, instead of exalting them into *heroes*.

This is a slander, of course, if it be true that they belong to the Arian family, which has never been understood to have had any taste for delicacies of this description.

That they did indulge, however, in the practice of human sacrifice, which does not seem to have been derived by them from their supposed original home, is proved by their devotion to the Druidic religion, whose priesthood claimed the island as a sacred land, and so our monkish tradition claims it still—one of its own authors (O'Connor) asserting that "according to his opinion of a German samuel, the Erse or Irish was the only language inaccessible to the devil, as being too holy for him ever to be able to learn, and that at Rome a man who was demoniacally possessed, could speak in every other tongue, but either would not or could not speak in Erse."

With this compensating quotation, so flattering to the Celtic speech, I hope I shall have made my peace upon the score of my impeachment of the title from which our irrepressible Irish patriots derive their name, by a process scarcely as ingenious and not more plausible than that which enabled the witty Dean to find the etymology of a more popular word in the compound of *Futerfel*.

TRUTON.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In the State Senate, Mr. Gunnell has introduced a bill to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. This is one of the first fruits of the Reunion of the Presbyterians, consummated last May.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: A change has been effected in the manufacture of whisky, which promises to revolutionize the market as it has heretofore been conducted. A distinguished physician and chemist, now a resident in Lexington, has discovered a process by which fusil oil in the liquor can be so changed in its components, by producing oxide of amyle, as completely to neutralize its evil effects, and the whisky rendered perfectly pure and free from all disagreeable taste or odor, even when new.

St. Jerome mentions a widow who married her twenty-third husband, who in his turn had been married to twenty wives. A woman named Elizabeth Mast, who died at Florence, in 1786, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she outlived. She espoused the last of the mature age of sixty. When on her death-bed she recalled the good and bad points in each of her husbands, and having impartially weighed them in the balance, she singled out her fifth spouse as her favorite, and desired that her remains might be interred near his. The death of a soldier is recorded in 1784, who had five wives, and his widow, aged ninety, wept over the grave of her fourth husband.

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of Pennsylvania, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary at Philadelphia on the 23d. The report stated that there are in the State one hundred and thirty subordinate and social temples, with a membership of nearly 8,000. The temple paid out last year $6,546 50 for sick benefits, and they now have invested for the same purpose nearly $37,000.

The alleged proselytising of a young Catholic girl at Newark, N. J., by a Baptist minister continues an absorbing topic of discussion in social and religious circles. The girl herself says that she went to the Baptist service meeting for fun merely, but paid little attention to the proceedings until one night the minister, Rev. Mr. Hammond, caught her as she was going out of the door, and to use her own expression, "talked Jesus into me." She would not persist in her determination to be baptized, but word came to her that the papers were made out to place her in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Then she was determined to go through.

Last week, at Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., a man filling the description of Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, was arrested, his actions and conduct having excited suspicion. He was discharged, for some reason, but on the day following the officers, upon being shown a photograph of Forrester, pronounced the picture a perfect likeness of the man they had arrested and released. The bird had flown, however, notwithstanding his threat that he would remain in Corydon until he had proved his good character and then sue for damages for his unjust arrest. A few nights afterward the Harrison county clerk's office was robbed, it is presumed by the man supposed to be Forrester, and the police of Corydon are now debating the question whether or not they have allowed the great Nathan murderer to slip through their fingers, to say nothing of the large reward that might have been theirs had they been more tenacious in their grasp.

Under the Irish Peace Preservation Act, the district in which a murder occurs has to compensate the family of the murdered, which is rather a heavy pull on counties like Westmeath, where murders are thick as blackberries in June. The widow of a steward has just received $4,000, and the mother of a process server $1,875.

Seven distilleries in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, will close within thirty days. Distillers are losing here in Cincinnati on every barrel now, and as there is no money in whisky they will put their capital in other business.

Following the example set in New York, Judge Joseph C. Hornblower has called the attention of respectable practitioners to the "ear-pirates," as certain legal gentlemen are alleged to be who ply their vocation most disreputably in the City Court, and at his suggestion a committee of the bar has been appointed to investigate certain charges in order that those lawyers who indulge in swindling proclivities may be dealt with as they deserve.

It is authoritatively stated that the Onondaga Salt Company, the Ohio river companies, including the Kanawha, and the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, of Michigan, have formed an organization or monopoly which expects to control the production and sale of salt throughout the United States. The board of directors of the consolidated companies was in session in Detroit a few days since.

A proverb which has been long cherished by old salts, relative to the prevailing winds during the month of March, to the effect that the winds as inspired this year, indicate that for the next ninety days the prevailing winds will be northerly and westerly, they having blown from that quarter on the fewest occasions of the sun's crossing the line. The prediction in numerous instances has proved correct.

A case of remarkable preservation of a lake vessel from decay, the timber of which it is constructed proving still sound after fifteen years of service, is explained upon the theory that the timber was completely water-soaked before being used, and that during the period it remained in the water the sap was removed, so that when thoroughly dried the wood became literally as hard as a stone.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, mourns the death of a parrot of wonderful and varied accomplishments, at the mature age of fifty years. Polly was gifted with extraordinary conversational powers, and would single out to name any member of the family in which she lived. She was a general favorite with everybody but the dressmaker, they deserted her, for she had several times brought out that she never went by her vehement cries of "fire!" Many phrases more pointed than elegant, taught to her nearly half a century ago by sailors on her passage to America, were retained in her memory to the last. Her general speech, unless excited by unusual commotion or tantalization, was choice and exemplary.

There is a lady residing in Brooklyn who loves the little chirping sparrows so much that she never neglects to feed them. In frosty weather a tin of water is always placed with the crumbs that are strewn for them, and she has gone to some little expense in having a miniature cemented reservoir, made at the foot of a sapping opposite her house, where they bathe and flutter to their hearts's delight.

PERSONAL.

Hester Clymer, a well-known Pennsylvanian, is sojourning at Rome, and he and his party—Mr. William B. Clymer, Mrs. and Misses Clymer—had an audience of His Holiness on the 9th inst.

Mrs. Caldwell, the new Minister from Kansas, is about thirty-eight years of age, and is reported to be worth $1,000,000. His fortune was made by freighting merchandise over the plains.

Governor and Senator-elect Clayton, of Arkansas, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. His parents still reside there, and his old neighbors say he is a man of great energy, high-minded, and above board in all his transactions.

Rhinehart, an American artist at Rome, says a correspondent, has completed in plaster a colossal statue of the late Chief Justice Taney. It represents the judge as he sat upon the bench, clothed in the robes of office and performing its duties. It is in every respect a thorough portrait, giving the man's organization, and pose—and modeled with great feeling in every respect. There is no self-conscious dramatic or theatrical gravity, but on the contrary, a natural grandeur about it; simply a plain man attending to his business, which was in the hand of doing and as every one who saw him will recognize him.

The chief governess of the Emperor of Austria's daughter is the sister of Sir William Throckmorton, an English Roman Catholic Baronet of large fortune. The Throckmortons have ever been steadfast in the ancient faith, and paid dearly for their devotion in hard times.

The following announcement will be read with sorrow by the mother's many friends in America: "Ninth—Rosa—on the 9th January, at Warwick Crescent, London, England, Madame Parepa, wife of Carl Rosa, of a son—stillborn."

Mr. John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railway, has tendered his resignation because of severe illness. The resignation has been accepted on the condition of his remaining as a director and consulting his former position as counsel of the company, after a six months' leave of absence. He will take a trip to Europe this summer and return in the autumn. In accordance with the plan above mentioned, Until his successor is chosen, the duties of the position will be discharged by John N. Newell, Esq., Vice President.

A romantic interest has been given to the proceedings at the opening of the German Parliament by the fact that the Emperor William sat on the throne of Charlemagne—not the figurative seat of empire, but the actual chair which his great predecessor used on the eighth day after his coronation. That in question has been for years one of the "sights" of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is not a very gorgeous throne in itself, but is of undoubted interest. Victor Hugo, in his book on The Rhine, published in 1842, describes it as grown quite enthusiastic over this relic. The Emperor William, however, did not complete his work. He might have taken the iron crown of Charlemagne from the Louvre, and he might have reclaimed from Austria other insignia of the imperial rank of Germany, which were conveyed to Vienna in the latter part of the last century.

The Purest and Safest.

The efficacy of Hostetter's celebrated stomach bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the despondent mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial results in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preventive against epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an aperient, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 127 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of KIER, FOSTER & KIER, Was dissolved on the 23d day of January, 1871. JAS. M. KIER disposing of his interest in the firm to the remaining partners, who will continue the business at the same under the firm name of KIER & FOSTER.
M. KIER,
JOHN FOSTER,
JAS. M. KIER.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AMERICAN PRINTS
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES,
Bush,
Flour,
Keg,
Kite,
King,
Klick,
Knot,
Wax.
RICHMONDS,
Ajax,
Sun,
Jupiter.
NEW HOOP SKIRTS,
NEW TUCKED SKIRTS.
OUR SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
WILL BE READY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 13th and 14th.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brilliantenes, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Shaw Egmores Clothe.
Black Grenadines and Herrani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tambourned Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

General Collection Agency,
Corner of Wood St. and Fifth Ave.,
CHARLES G. MILNOR, Manager.
Special attention given to the Collection of Accounts, Rents, Notes, &c.
All business attended to with dispatch, and Remittances promptly made.
CHAS. G. MILNOR, Notary Public.
REFERENCES.—Supt. Hon. Henry Phillips, President Pittsburgh National Bank; P. M. Gordon, Esq., Cashier Peoples' National Bank; Jos. H. Hopkins, Esq., Cashier Pittsburgh National Bank; W. F. Gardner, Esq., Secretary Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.; Thos. H. Rahe, Esq., H. K. Porter, Esq., Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Esq., Hon. Robert McKnight. MWF

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

PROCLAMATION
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.
I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on SATURDAY, the 1st DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1871, the freemen of the Fifth Ward, City of Allegheny, being qualified to vote for Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, in said Ward, and elect by ballot ONE PERSON to serve as a Member of SELECT COUNCIL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alex. Patterson, Esq.
A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

S. L. VERA,
PATENT AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
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James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1871.

The closing day of the week has developed little importance in the local discount market. We find a general disposition shown by banks and loan houses to accommodate as liberally as possible their customer applicants, so that those who are turned away must take it as an intimation that their paper is not accepted. There is some one per cent. a month money for borrowers on the open market, but the supply seems lessening. There is a tight inquiry for one of our local stocks, but there is little disposition on the part of holders to sell. Columbia stock is offered at 18, but we did not hear of any transactions.

—A late English journal says: The financial operations which the Government of the United States is endeavoring to carry through the English and her European money markets are on a much larger scale, but will certainly be brought to a satisfactory issue if that Government should continue to ly off large portions of its debt—as it is doing at esent—out of its surplus income. These financial erations will be greatly facilitated if the negotiations for the settlement of all matters in dispute between England and America now in progress at ashington, between the High Commissioners of ngland and America, should be brought to a isfactory issue. The national debt of the ited States is very large, amounting to very arly £700,000,000, and the yearly cost of that debt very great. But the resources of the United ates are almost boundless, and nothing can injure e credit of that country provided the outhern General latter, Mr. Charles Sumner and her promoters of war and discord can be stopped. ith every or three years the principal of the United States will be reduced to a trifle, it should not be paid off altogether. But a war of ree or four years with England would double even e present large debt of America, and would render e payment of that debt impossible within any reasonable time. This is so evident as to create a strong ct reasonable hope of the continuance of a good derstanding between England and the United ates, notwithstanding the interested violence of ose secondaries. If the present mode of setling disputes between England and the United ates, by means of a High Commission like that w sitting at Washington, should be successful, it ll actually serve as a precedent in all succeeding nes to the two nations immediately concerned. t may also have some influence on other coun-

—The New York *Times* says: The interest in the llway market is on the increase, and in the main exceedingly bullish, although in a different feeling in e bearish direction every day or two, breaks out ainst some particular stocks supposed to have ached their maximum advance for the present. ese changes impart more character than distrust to e prevailing upward speculation; and with the reassured confidence of yesterday and the day before easy money through the spring, there was a onger market, taking the New York and Western t as a whole, to-day than yesterday, and the transtions far larger in the aggregate. The same is true the extent of business in Western telegraph, alough the price partially fell off. The weak spot mong the Western roads was in Ohio and Mississ, the recent large advance in which surprised me of the leading bulls in the general market ms-time, but even this line of attack failed to id more than 1@1½ per cent. in price.

The following table, made up from dispatches reved at J. W. Kennedy & Sons' Stock Quotation Telegraph Printing, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of llway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of e New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 25, 1871.	9:00, 10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
& H. Scrip	95 @ 95	94⅞ @ 95	95 @ 95	95 @ 95	94⅞ @ 95	94⅞ @ 95
& H. Scrip	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20
ago, R. I. & P.	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103
ntum	128¼ @ 128¾					
ch. Coal						
ke Shore	100¼ @ 100½	100 @ 100½	100½ @ 100¾	101¼ @ 101½	100⅞ @ 101	101 @ 101
ke Shore, new				101 @ 101¼		
w. & Pitts.	113 @ 113½	113 @ 113½	113 @ 113½	113¾ @ 113¾	113½ @ 113¾	113¾ @ 113¾
N. W. com.	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼
pref.	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼	95½ @ 96	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼
Island	114¼ @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾
Fast	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 61	61 @ 61¼	61¼ @ 61¼
Central	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾
& Wabash			26 @ 27		27 @ 27¼	
pref.			47 @ 47			
Wayne	96½ @ 96¾	96½ @ 96¾	96½ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾
& Erie	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	47 @ 47	47 @ 47
& Alton			114½ @ 115	114½ @ 115		
pref.			118 @ 118	118 @ 118		
& Erie,			82¾ @ 83	82¾ @ 83		
Central			45 @ 45¼	45 @ 45¼	45¼ @ 45¼	
ntoun			82¾ @ 83	82¾ @ 83		
Tol.			73 @ 73½	73¾ @ 74		
kslver			47½ @ 47¾	47¾ @ 47¾		
ific Mail	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾
ama Ex.			78¾ @ 79	78¾ @ 79		
ific R. R.			97 @ 97¼	97 @ 97¼		
erican Ex.			47¾ @ 48	47¾ @ 48		
R. R.			110¼ @ 110½	110¼ @ 110½		
	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of e Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most ive stocks:

unsylvania Central	61¾
ladelphia and Erie	27
high Navigation	46
awissa preferred	41¾
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	29½
high Valley Railroad	59½
rth Pennsylvania Railroad	48
ndrew and Ashley Railroad	11¾
uylkill Navigation	16¾
ading	51¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State d Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance d Miscellaneous Stocks. Reported daily at the w York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks a margin for the same commission and on the se terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well inrsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or eighney county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

BENAERS.—We have nothing new to give the der with regard to the tone and character of the neral markets. Prices rule just about the same as our last report, holders being firm in their views, h no disposition to lower their figures as an inducement to effect sales. Trade is pronounced satisfactory and grows better as the opening spring ade approaches. Flour is held in ample supply by th jobber and retailer, but a fair trade is doing, and, with not a few orders for shipment. The ain market is active, firm, and points to higher ures. Groceries are very active and a large trade ing at quotations. In bacon and provisions there s slight changes. Potatoes find a ready sale, oice butter is scarce and in demand. Eggs are nty and dull sale. The produce and local marts are abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $3 85@4 00 ₱ rrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 doz; in kegs and firkins at 9c@10c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent., 3½@4c; mmon, 4@4½ ₱ cent., 3¼c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 10c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for strictly ime and for choice family sale at 32@33c per lb; inferior dull at 16@18c; common 10@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales nominal at $2 50@$2 75 cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regues of small navy $1 60 ₱ bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Market firm at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, $ doz, $1 75; cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3; 5-lb cans, $20.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged d we also reported a fair trade and regular sales at lowing figures: Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Sides, ribbed, 13c; clear do 9½c. Breakfast con, 15¾@16c; sugar cured hams, 15½@16c. Dried ef, 19@20c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, 9c; ces, 12¾c; buckets and kegs, 13½c. Mess pork, 00 ₱ bbl.

BONING SALTPETRE AND LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philaphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote bbl at $3 25; 90-lb sacks $1 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sacketts Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; her varieties at $12@$16.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by bbl.

CHEESE—The stock is light with a good demand the following: New York Goshen, 18½@19½c; Ohio sheu, 17¾@18¾c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western erve, 15@16½c ₱ lb. Receipts 160 boxes.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 barrel. Beason's Phœnix hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₱ rrel.

CANDLES—Moulds 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short ight, 18c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per n delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves @14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters @5½c; sliced 8@8½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is still overstocked, and good ch eggs can be purchased from store at 14@16c r dozen.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c; figs 20c; prunes @c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c @ 85c to the trade.

FLOUR—We have no changes to note in prices and ster National mill, (white wheat) in barrels 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern heat) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning ry, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in rrels $7 05; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for mestic western brands are as follows: Choice ring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $6 50@6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks 00.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat are firm in their views, d demand an advance in prices, which for some all prime lots has been paid. The prices are therefore unsettled, and we give the following as e ruling of the market: Red winter $1 38@1 40 ₱ bu; white $1 48@1 50@1 52 ₱ bushel. Oats—e Hunter was steady with purchases for all good tots that were offered at 54@55c on wharf and ore. Store rates are 60c ₱ bushel. Corn—arket firm with a fair inquiry; sales car on wharf d depot at 73@75c, shelled neglected, and we ote at 68@70c. Rye held firm; prices very materi, some lots selling worth from 85c; more than ers. We quote nominally at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Barley market is without alteration, the demand being restricted. We continue to quote spring ooseac; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HONEY—The demand continues active. New ombs sugars have advanced 50 @ New Orleans, ough we do not change our figures, our dealers being disposed to press sales, believing that they ll be able to realize the advance in New Orleans ore it is day or two. We give the following as current rates with sales:

White Sugars—New Orleans choice 11@c; prime c; good 9@10c. Porto Rico—Choice 11@c; prime 10c; good 10@c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c; A coffee 12¾@c; B coffee 12¼c; extra C 12¼@c; C yellow 11¾@12c; Demerara, hhds, 12c; bbls 12¼c & 13c.

Syrups—In kind. Prime white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@18c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 23@24c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 20; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 30c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—The market is well supplied and regular sales are made as follows: From wagon at $14 00@ 19 00; loaded, on wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 30@36c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14¾@14½c; green butchers' over and under 75#, green salted 13½@13¾c; dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales are made in a regular way at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—We areported sales Cleveland white at $2 25@2 50; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Inbarrels, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 90@ 2 95c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; rye shorts, $1 65; bolted corn meal, 85 per cent., $1 60; chopped corn, $1 60; MAULE MOLASSES—The supply is rather light; sales, per gallon, 37½@40c; in barrels and hogsheads, 36@ 38c.

ONIONS—Of 4 onions dull sale at $4@5 per barrel; et onions are in fair demand at $5@5 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 25@1 30 per bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6c.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm at $6 25@9 00.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 00; 1 lb $3 00 per dozen.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 40@1 45; by the barrel at $1 60@1 65.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Sales at $6 50 per kegs; $7 50 per bbl.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley, 10½c; chemical for all description olive, 9c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; 8¾ sesh in ¼ ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¾@8½c ₱ lb.

TWINES—Sales at 50@60c ₱ bundles, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOW—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@6 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per A., R. R.	Exports per A., V. R. R.
Monday, March 20	1,348	171	1,084
Tuesday, March 21	702	256	2,305
Wednesday, March 22	674	237	1,181
Thursday, Mar 23	825	673	1,215
Friday, Mar 24	2,332		2,017
Saturday, March 25	3,250	290	2,903
Total for week	9,121	1,858	9,705
Since Jan. 1	133,081	18,088	71,852
To March 25, 1871	142,202	19,946	81,618
Same time 1870	187,493	24,383	65,951
Same time 1869	156,653	17,643	58,695
Same time 1868	202,567	7,878	52,152

BUSINESS.

The market taken as a whole was an improvement on the previous week, as the sales of crude oil were concerned. It may be proper to remark that the sales were principally to meet previously made contracts that were maturing. Prices continue weak and uncertain. The reports from the oil regions represent a dull market, in some instances holders being anxious to realize, whilst at certain points holders appeared indifferent about realizing. They say that they have to sell their oil within any reasonable time. This is so evident as to create a strong and reasonable hope of the continuance of a good understanding England and the United States, notwithstanding the interested violence of those secondaries. If the present mode of setling disputes between England and the United ates, by means of a High Commission like that w sitting at Washington, should be successful, it ll actually serve as a precedent in all succeeding nes to the two nations immediately concerned. t may also have some influence on other coun-

—The New York *Times* says: The interest in the llway market is on the increase, and in the main exceedingly bullish, although in a different feeling in e bearish direction every day or two, breaks out ainst some particular stocks supposed to have ached their maximum advance for the present. ese changes impart more character than distrust to e prevailing upward speculation; and with the reassured confidence of yesterday and the day before easy money through the spring, there was a onger market, taking the New York and Western t as a whole, to-day than yesterday, and the transtions far larger in the aggregate. The same is true the extent of business in Western telegraph, alough the price partially fell off. The weak spot mong the Western roads was in Ohio and Mississ, the recent large advance in which surprised me of the leading bulls in the general market ms-time, but even this line of attack failed to id more than 1@1½ per cent. in price.

The following table, made up from dispatches reved at J. W. Kennedy & Sons' Stock Quotation Telegraph Printing, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of llway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of e New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 25, 1871.	9:00, 10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
& H. Scrip	95 @ 95	94⅞ @ 95	95 @ 95	95 @ 95	94⅞ @ 95	94⅞ @ 95
& H. Scrip	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20	20 @ 20
ago, R. I. & P.	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103	102¾ @ 103
ntum	128¼ @ 128¾					
ch. Coal						
ke Shore	100¼ @ 100½	100 @ 100½	100½ @ 100¾	101¼ @ 101½	100⅞ @ 101	101 @ 101
ke Shore, new				101 @ 101¼		
w. & Pitts.	113 @ 113½	113 @ 113½	113 @ 113½	113¾ @ 113¾	113½ @ 113¾	113¾ @ 113¾
N. W. com.	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼	95 @ 95¼
pref.	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼	95½ @ 96	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼	96 @ 96¼
Island	114¼ @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾	114 @ 114¾
Fast	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 60¾	60¾ @ 61	61 @ 61¼	61¼ @ 61¼
Central	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾	79¾ @ 79¾
& Wabash			26 @ 27		27 @ 27¼	
pref.			47 @ 47			
Wayne	96½ @ 96¾	96½ @ 96¾	96½ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾	96¾ @ 96¾
& Erie	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	46½ @ 46¾	47 @ 47	47 @ 47
& Alton			114½ @ 115	114½ @ 115		
pref.			118 @ 118	118 @ 118		
& Erie,			82¾ @ 83	82¾ @ 83		
Central			45 @ 45¼	45 @ 45¼	45¼ @ 45¼	
ntoun			82¾ @ 83	82¾ @ 83		
Tol.			73 @ 73½	73¾ @ 74		
kslver			47½ @ 47¾	47¾ @ 47¾		
ific Mail	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾	43¾ @ 43¾
ama Ex.			78¾ @ 79	78¾ @ 79		
ific R. R.			97 @ 97¼	97 @ 97¼		
erican Ex.			47¾ @ 48	47¾ @ 48		
R. R.			110¼ @ 110½	110¼ @ 110½		
	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾	110¼ @ 110¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of e Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most ive stocks:

unsylvania Central	61¾
ladelphia and Erie	27
high Navigation	46
awissa preferred	41¾
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	29½
high Valley Railroad	59½
rth Pennsylvania Railroad	48
ndrew and Ashley Railroad	11¾
uylkill Navigation	16¾
ading	51¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State d Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance d Miscellaneous Stocks. Reported daily at the w York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks a margin for the same commission and on the se terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well inrsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or eighney county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

BENAERS.—We have nothing new to give the der with regard to the tone and character of the neral markets. Prices rule just about the same as our last report, holders being firm in their views, h no disposition to lower their figures as an inducement to effect sales. Trade is pronounced satisfactory and grows better as the opening spring ade approaches. Flour is held in ample supply by th jobber and retailer, but a fair trade is doing, and, with not a few orders for shipment. The ain market is active, firm, and points to higher ures. Groceries are very active and a large trade ing at quotations. In bacon and provisions there s slight changes. Potatoes find a ready sale, oice butter is scarce and in demand. Eggs are nty and dull sale. The produce and local marts are abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $3 85@4 00 ₱ rrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 doz; in kegs and firkins at 9c@10c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent., 3½@4c; mmon, 4@4½ ₱ cent., 3¼c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 10c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for strictly ime and for choice family sale at $2 25@2 30c per inferior dull at 16@18c; common 10@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales nominal at $2 50@$2 75 cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ bbl.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regues of small navy $1 60 ₱ bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Market firm at 3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, $ doz, $1 75; cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3; 5-lb cans, $20.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged d we also reported a fair trade and regular sales at lowing figures: Shoulders, plain, 10c; sugar cured hams, 16c. Sides, ribbed, 13c; clear do 9½c. Breakfast con, 15¾@16c; sugar cured hams, 15½@16c. Dried ef, 19@20c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, 9c; ces, 12¾c; buckets and kegs, 13½c. Mess pork, 00 ₱ bbl.

BONING SALTPETRE AND LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philaphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote bbl at $3 25; 90-lb sacks $1 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sacketts Belle berries $25 ₱ barrel; her varieties at $12@$16.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by bbl.

CHEESE—The stock is light with a good demand the following: New York Goshen, 18½@19½c; Ohio sheu, 17¾@18¾c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western erve, 15@16½c ₱ lb. Receipts 160 boxes.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 barrel. Beason's Phœnix hydraulic at $3 50@3 75 ₱ rrel.

CANDLES—Moulds 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short ight, 18c; stearine 19½c ₱ lb.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per n delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves @14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters @5½c; sliced 8@8½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is still overstocked, and good ch eggs can be purchased from store at 14@16c r dozen.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c; figs 20c; prunes @c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $2 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c @ 85c to the trade.

FLOUR—We have no changes to note in prices and ster National mill, (white wheat) in barrels 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern heat) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning ry, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in rrels $7 05; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for mestic western brands are as follows: Choice ring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $6 50@6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks 00 ₱ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ₱ bbl; sacks 00.

GRAIN—Holders of wheat are firm in their views, d demand an advance in prices, which for some all prime lots has been paid. The prices are therefore unsettled, and we give the following as e ruling of the market: Red winter $1 38@1 40 ₱ bu; white $1 48@1 50@1 52 ₱ bushel. Oats—e Hunter was steady with purchases for all good tots that were offered at 54@55c on wharf and ore. Store rates are 60c ₱ bushel. Corn—arket firm with a fair inquiry; sales car on wharf d depot at 73@75c, shelled neglected, and we ote at 68@70c. Rye held firm; prices very materi, some lots selling worth from 85c; more than ers. We quote nominally at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Barley market is without alteration, the demand being restricted. We continue to quote spring ooseac; fall 90@95c per bushel.

HONEY—The demand continues active. New ombs sugars have advanced 50 @ New Orleans, ough we do not change our figures, our dealers being disposed to press sales, believing that they ll be able to realize the advance in New Orleans ore it is day or two. We give the following as current rates with sales:

White Sugars—New Orleans choice 11@c; prime c; good 9@10c. Porto Rico—Choice 11@c; prime 10c; good 10@c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c; A coffee 12¾@c; B coffee 12¼c; extra C 12¼@c; C yellow 11¾@12c; Demerara, hhds, 12c; bbls 12¼c & 13c.

Syrups—In kind. Prime white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 18½@18c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 23@24c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 20; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 30c. Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—The market is well supplied and regular sales are made as follows: From wagon at $14 00@ 19 00; loaded, on wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 30@36c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 14¾@14½c; green butchers' over and under 75#, green salted 13½@13¾c; dry Flint nominal at 20@ 24c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales are made in a regular way at 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIME—We areported sales Cleveland white at $2 25@2 50; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Inbarrels, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 90@ 2 95c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; rye shorts, $1 65; bolted corn meal, 85 per cent., $1 60; chopped corn, $1 60; MAULE MOLASSES—The supply is rather light; sales, per gallon, 37½@40c; in barrels and hogsheads, 36@ 38c.

ONIONS—Of 4 onions dull sale at $4@5 per barrel; et onions are in fair demand at $5@5 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 25@1 30 per bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6c.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm at $6 25@9 00.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 00; 1 lb $3 00 per dozen.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 40@1 45; by the barrel at $1 60@1 65.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ₱ lb.

SALTPETRE—Sales at $6 50 per kegs; $7 50 per bbl.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley, 10½c; chemical for all description olive, 9c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₱ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; 8¾ sesh in ¼ ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8¾@8½c ₱ lb.

TWINES—Sales at 50@60c ₱ bundles, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOW—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 90c; fine rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@6 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

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BUSINESS.

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	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
& H. Scrip	95 @ 95	94⅞ @ 95	95 @

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, March 27, 1871.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE KU-KLUX.

Bill Argued by the House Committee

Its Provisions Very Stringent—The President Authorized to Employ the Military Without Requisition from State Authorities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1871.

The Republican portion of the committee appointed by Speaker Blaine to prepare a Ku-Klux bill in accordance with the recommendations of the President's message appear to have swallowed all their differences upon this perplexed subject, and to have worked harmoniously to prepare a bill to meet the exigencies of the case. Mr. Shellabarger will report to the House to-morrow a bill which has been prepared mainly by himself, and which has been agreed to in the main by the majority of the committee. This bill consists of four sections, and contains in a condensed form the strong points of the various Ku-Klux bills which have been offered, both in the House and Senate, the present session.

The first section provides for more fully enforcing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and for giving civil as well as criminal remedies to parties who have grievances arising thereunder. It also extends the operative power of the enforcement act of 1870, which has been found to be almost wholly useless by reason of its vagueness and generality.

The second section relates to combinations and conspiracies to violate the laws and abridge the immunities and privileges of citizens, and enlarges the operation of existing United States statutes in such cases, making them apply as stringently in the Southern States as they now do to points where the Government has executive jurisdiction.

The third section gives the President power to declare when insurrection shall exist in the contemplation of the act, and to so declare by proclamation, and to then use the military at his discretion, and to suspend the *habeas corpus* and declare martial law as exigencies may require. It further provides that the President need not await requisition from a State for troops, but that he may be the judge as to whether the State authorities are powerless or neglectful in the premises. These are the main points of this bill as agreed upon to-night, and substantially as they will be reported to-morrow.

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, had an interview with the President yesterday relative to the condition of affairs in his State. The Governor said that in some parts of the State there were disorders, but in no instance were they beyond the control of the civil authorities. He cited Judge Busteed as authority for the statement that in most instances the State and Federal Courts found no difficulty in arresting offenders or in properly punishing them where their violations of law and order required it. He takes the same ground as Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, with reference to the propriety of any further Ku-Klux legislation, at least so far as his State is concerned.

A True History of the Organization, Objects, Signs, Grips and Passwords.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes, on the authority of a "reliable gentleman," one who knows whereof he speaks, a "true history" of the organization, origin, &c., of the Kuklux Klan, prefacing it with the remark that the body of men which first assumed the name "was a very different organization from the thieves and robbers who now prowl about for the purpose of booty." The gentleman referred to is responsible for this statement:

The Kuklux Klan was peculiarly of Southern origin, and was intended to counteract the "Grand Army of the Republic" and the "Loyal League," and for the better protection of the families of Southern men from the depredations of the robbers turned loose on society after the war. Their object was to protect, not to depredate; to build up, not to destroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and good order —the oath which each member took upon himself was a pledge to "support the Constitution as given us by our forefathers, and to protect the weak against the strong."

Its name was suggested by the noise which the old string musket makes when swinging the jack and discharging the piece. Ku—Klux—Klang—the first two syllables made by the lock, the last was the bang, or klang, of the discharge, the final "g" being afterwards dropped for the sake of euphony.

Their signs and grips were few and simple. A member was recognized by returning, twice, a gentle pressure of the hand, or when hand-shaking was not practicable, passing the fingers of the right hand gently through the hair, in response to a like motion from the inquirer.

The *Courier Journal* adds:

The Klan was organized in a sentiment of peace and good will to all, and malice toward none; it was established by the very best men in the country, the leaders of the Confederate armies, and extended from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It was composed of men who loved peace for its own sake; it was a perfect Knight Errantry of the Southern States, as harmless, and intended to be far more useful and subservient of good order than the Loyal League and the Grand Army—but the blue and cry raised against, and especially the fact that every villain assumed its virtues for the purpose of perpetrating his outrages, finally induced a abandonment of the organization.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jerry A. Herron, while standing on the foot-board of a locomotive in the North Missouri Railroad yard, at St. Louis, Saturday, and attempting to uncouple a car, fell on the track and had both legs severed below the knees. He died soon after.

Walter Watts, recently from the State of New York, was crushed to death at Kansas City, Thursday last, while coupling cars.

A dispatch from Memphis says several large crevasses lately occurred in the Mississippi river levee in the upper Parishes of Louisiana, which will inflict great damage upon some of the most productive portions of the low lands of that State.

Joseph Weatherhead, an old and respected citizen and for several years master armorer of the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., died Saturday, aged eighty.

A number of convicts in the Rhode Island State prison made an attempt to escape on Saturday night. Morphine was put into the tea which was brought to the night watchman, but the quantity was so great that the mixture was no sooner taken than ejected. Suspicion was aroused, and one of the prisoners made a confession, saying the watchman was to be stupefied and killed if necessary, that the success of the conspiracy were to be let out of their cells into the yard, when they would scale the wall and escape. The morphine was obtained by a prisoner who was occasionally employed in the dispensary.

August Becker, one of the most noted German editors in this country, died in Cincinnati yesterday, in fifty-seven years of age. He was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, where his father was a Protestant clergyman. He was studying theology in the University of Grissen in 1830, and joined one of the numerous revolutionary societies that sprung up on the heels of the revolution that drove Charles X., of France, from the throne. He was arrested and in prison five years, and when liberated went to Switzerland and engaged in literary pursuits until 1848, when he went to his native land and published pamphlets in encouragement of the revolution of that year; was elected to Sontag of Hesse Darmstadt, and served several years. Failing in his revolutionary schemes, he came to this country in 1854 as Madame Sontag's agent. Here he soon became editor of the *Deutsche Warte*, then of the New York *Demokrat*, and then of German papers in Cincinnati. He served three years as chaplain of the Seventh New York Regiment during the rebellion.

POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Central Republican Association, the formation of which was announced last week, completed their organization on Saturday by electing a full list of officers. Public meetings, both the English and Germans, will be held early in April. The Executive Committee was instructed to arrange for a series of political lectures by George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull and others.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—River twenty feet six inches and falling, with eighty-one feet six inches bridge space. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh: Ohio No. 4, Pomeroy; Annie Laurie, Kanawha. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh. Raining at intervals since morning; cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—The river has fallen three inches; there is six feet four inches in the chute, eight feet four inches in the canal, and five feet six inches on the rocks. It rained all last night and nearly all day to-day, and continues to night. Business very light. Arrived—Chas. Bonnaffon, New Orleans; Minnecola, H. S. Turner, and Glasgow, from Cincinnati. Departed—Alaska, Grand Lake, New Orleans; Minnecola, Tigress, Memphis; Charles Bodeman, Cincinnati; Canna in from Pittsburgh with full tows of coal—Mary Ann, Boaz, Dart, John Gilmore, James Gilmore, Reinbeer, Bisset Lodge, Baltic. Leave to-morrow—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Baltic, with ten boats of coal, Memphis.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Arrived—Champion, Cincinnati; Minnesota, Reed's Landing; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis. Departed—Alice, Kansas City; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul. River falling slowly; weather cloudy and cool. The Minnie, which left here last night for Ouachita river, ran into the bank at Jim Smith's at two o'clock this morning, and burst her stern open several feet. She was then run into the mud near Widow Walter's landing, to prevent her sinking. Her pumps kept the water down so that her cargo will be but slightly injured. The Sallie left to-day to assist her. The Widow Ways is with her cargo in, and be off again for Ouachita in a couple of days.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—It has been drizzling rain all day. River falling slowly. Arrived—Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Departed last night—Nightingale, Cincinnati; John Kilgour, Louisville; Kate Kinney, New Orleans; to-day—John Kyle, Louisville; Colorado, St. Louis; Continental, New Orleans.

OHIO NEWS.

Information is wanted of J. R. Stephens, a printer, who left Pomeroy about a year ago, and was last heard of in Cleveland, nine months ago. Address, J. R. Stephens, Jr., Pomeroy, O.

The business men of Youngstown did not offer sufficient inducements in the way of advertising patronage to induce Dan Messrs. O'Connor, of the *Courier*, to publish a daily newspaper.

A letter from Conneaut states that a company of men in Hartsgrove are engaged in drilling for coal. At the depth of sixty feet they drilled through a a white-wood log thirty inches in diameter, but as yet have found no coal.

Silas H. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Monroe, Ashtabula county, committed suicide on Wednesday forenoon by hanging himself. He was partially deranged at the time.

A flax mill is to be built at Ravenna this season.

One Davis died suddenly at Niles from excessive use of whisky.

The Youngstown Manufacturing Company has been consolidated with Arms, Bell & Co. The bolt works of the former will be removed to a new building, 40 by 120 feet, about to be erected on the grounds of Arms, Bell & Co., and which will be ready for operation some time in May. The business of manufacturing bolts and nuts and washers will be vigorously pushed by Arms, Bell & Co.

There is a row among the grindstone men of Berea, and injunctions are the order of the day.

Some Ohio boys burned fifty dollars worth of oak tree to get thirty cents worth of coon. Financially it was a poor speculation, but they had "heaps of fun."

The Congregational Church, of Akron, has by a unanimous vote discarded wine from the communion table.

On the 21st instant William and Jane Ferguson, of Mad river township, Montgomery county, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is eighty-two and the wife eighty, and still able to attend to her household duties.

The trial of Chalmer Prentiss, of Monroeville, for the killing of Hoffman, took place in Norwalk last week, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

An Ohio paper publishes its social announcements under the heads of "Hatched," "Matched," "Patched," "Snatched," "Detached," and "Despatched," as an improvement on "Born," "Betrothed," "Married," "Eloped," "Divorced," and "Died."

Youngstown talks of Nicolosuing its principal streets this summer.

REVOLUTION.

Vinoy Insists on Attacking Paris.

All Efforts at Conciliation Fail.

The Central Committee Interviewed

Versailles Government Ignored

Thiers Charged with Disloyalty to the Public.

RESIGNATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee Interviewed—Object of its Organization.

[Special to the World.]

PARIS, March 26.—I interviewed the whole of the Central Committee at the Hotel de Ville. The members of the committee said: "We organized in the first place on account of the information that Thiers was co-operating with Bismarck for the overthrow of the republic, the evidence of which was overwhelming. Thiers had attempted to provoke the committee into acts of violence, but failed, and he had himself committed the first outrage by attacking Montmartre. The objects of the committee are to secure municipal rights for Paris, free elections, and the abolition of the conscription and the state of siege; to form one the payment of rents during the time of the commune, which is to be more comprehensive than ever, as advocated by Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, and to be based upon compulsory education. We ignore the Versailles Government, and declare all its acts null. Fresh elections will be held and a new Assembly chosen, having its seat in Paris. The members of the committee will not accept office in the new government, but will form a council to assist, having supervising power over it. People of all ranks are daily offering their services to us, and officers and men are deserting from Versailles and placing themselves at our disposal. We do not want any needless effusion of blood. General Chanzy will be executed, but Generals Ducrot and Trochu will be if caught. We appointed Garibaldi commander-in-chief. He will arrive to-morrow. Menotto and Ricciotti Garibaldi are his aides.

The Paris Election—The Central Republican Committee Resigns.

PARIS, March 26, 7 P. M.—The election passed off without disorder, and the city is now perfectly quiet. In a proclamation just issued, the Central Republican Committee resigns its functions, and yields to the newly elected municipal government. General Chanzy, on being set free left for Versailles. Admiral Saissett has disbanded the loyal battalion under command and gone to Versailles. At a meeting today the deputies of the Republican Left in the Assembly resolved to support the government as long as it remained true to the republic.

Vinoy Insists on Attacking Paris—All Efforts at Conciliation Fail.

LONDON, March 27, 5:30 P. M.—Admiral Saissett returned to Versailles painfully impressed with the scenes he has witnessed in Paris. The Assembly voted a resolution to give public thanks to Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas, and providing for the adoption of their children by the State.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* this morning says that Gen. Vinoy insists on attacking Paris, and that placards have appeared in Paris announcing that the efforts of the deputies from that city at conciliation have failed, owing to opposition in the Assembly.

Paris Quiet—The Voting Quietly Going On.

PARIS, Sunday, March 26, 1 P. M.—All is quiet, and the city is resuming its normal appearance. The barricades still remain at the gates, but the cannon mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inward.

The voting commenced this morning, and is now quietly going on. There are few voters. The list of candidates indorsed by the Central Committee have been extensively distributed.

Napoleon to Visit Victoria.

LONDON, Monday, March 27, 5:30 A. M.—The Emperor Napoleon visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle to-day.

THE INCOME TAX.

More Suggestions for all who are Concerned.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A correspondent called attention in our columns a few days ago to the fact that in the matter of the income law which the assessors have apparently overlooked in preparing blanks for the income tax schedule. These changes are so important that we may as well point them out again, now that persons are called upon for their returns. The law of 1866 gave the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authority to prescribe the form and manner of making returns of income, and under this authority an inquisitorial examination into the sources of every man's gains and profits was put in force. But there is no such authority in the present law. The income which are to be included are indeed defined by law, but no one is compelled to disclose them to the assessor. It is only enacted that every person liable to the tax "shall make and render a return . . . of the annual amount of his income, gains and profits as aforesaid;" and that "the Assistant Assessor shall require every such return to be verified by the oath of the party rendering it." This "return of the gross amount" is very different from the "detailed statement of income, gains and profits" which the Assessors are now expecting, and the seventeen subdivisions of the return printed on page 2 of the blanks for this year, as well as the fifteen subdivisions questions on page 3, are clearly unauthorized. As the law gives the Assessor the right to increase the amount of the return "if he has reason to believe that the same is understated," and the only appeal from this increase is to the Commissioner, many persons will probably submit to the imposition rather than run the risk of more serious annoyance; but it may as well be understood that the existing law does not require it.

A still more remarkable disregard of the alteration in the law is shown in page four of the blanks, where the form of an affidavit is given which "must be sworn and subscribed to the presence of the Assistant Assessor by every person whose income last year did not exceed $2,000, and who was therefore not liable to the tax. The law of 1870 is very clear on this point. No one whose income did not exceed $2,000 is required to make any *part of* the statement whatever. Section XI. reads: "It shall be the duty of every person of lawful age *whose annual gains, profits or income do not exceed* $2,000 to make and render a return." Clearly, then, the Assistant Assessor has no power to administer the oath prescribed. The law only empowers the Assistant Assessor to estimate the amount of returns that are not made according to law, expressly limits the authority in the case of "any person having a gross income as above of $2,000 and more," who refuses, neglects or fails to make and render such return, or shall render a false or fraudulent return. Persons therefore whose gross income during the year 1870 was not over $2,000, may safely disregard the Assessor's notices, if thereafter the estimate obtained by a process of estimate, the tax would be in contravention of the law, and the party could not be compelled to pay it.

The blanks give notice, it is true, that "the form and manner of rendering . . . that a person is not possessed of a taxable income is specially required in accordance with section XIII. of the act of July 14, 1870," but that section does not confer the authority which the Commissioner draws from it. It provides that false returns, or wilful neglect of any subordinary or agent, *shall be permitted* to declare under oath that he, or his ward, beneficiary, or principal, is not possessed of taxable income, or not liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this act, or that he has not made a false return in any particular. This is a permission, not a mandatory clause. It allows a person who has made a false return, for instance from dividends of corporations which pay the tax in advance, to be relieved of all further annoyance by swearing that his income "on which he is assessed" was not above $2,000. The Commissioner therefore has no more right to demand the amount "gross income" does not exceed $2,000 to make affidavit to that effect before the Assistant Assessor, in spite of the plain fact that the duty of making any returns at all is expressly limited by Section XI. to those whose income did exceed that limit.

HIGH CHURCHISM.

Dissension in a Philadelphia Episcopal Church—A Radical Rector—Opposing Vestry—Bishop Stephens Gives Counsel.

High Churchism has created dissension in St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and the rector and vestrymen have for some time past been occupied in efforts to settle their difficulties. With a view to harmonize matters a basis for mutual and satisfactory adjustment was agreed upon and submitted to Bishop Stevens, who gave his official counsel on the question at issue. Among other things objected to by the vestry, and included in the terms of the proposition, was auricular confession, and with reference to this Bishop Stevens replied:

"God forbid that there should be any revival of such a scandal in the church. The Protestant Church will more invade the sanctity of domestic life and destroy the confidence of woman's heart, nothing that will breed more loathsome ideas in the minds of the so-called penitents, and foster lust and crime in the so-called father confessors, than the faculty and practice of private auricular confession and private priestly absolution. We do not recognize the officiating minister in St. Clement's parish to disclose anything confidently or publicly displayed. A countenance such private confession or private absolution."

Another point submitted was as to prayers for the dead. The Bishop said:

"There is not a single passage of canonical Scripture, and there is not a line in the Liturgy or Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that warrants the invocation of the dead, or any fair and honest interpretation, prayers for the dead."

Still another topic was thus expressed. "Bowings to the altar and prostrations before it, not to be practiced by the clergy and to be forbidden by the churchers."

On this, the Bishop thus speaks:

"Bowings to the altar, prostrations and the like are novelties, only very recently introduced into the American Church, and have no warrant or sanction in the rubrics of our Book of Common Prayer. We also symbolize the Romish doctrine of a local and objective presence of the bread and blood of Christ on the holy table. This I consider to be one of the most specious and dangerous of the errors now so subtly inculcated by the pulpit and the press; for it is the germ out of which naturally grows the whole ritualistic system, and once admitted, and logically followed out, the only sequence is submission to the Church of Rome, a ready access to the confessional, full bowings to the altar, and prostrations and genuflexions before it, be henceforth discontinued in St. Clement's Church."

There were other matters submitted to the Bishop, but of less importance. The vestry, after receiving the official council concerning the innovations complained of, requested the rector to conform his teachings and practices to the counsel of Bishop, and the Bishop, and in the meantime submitted to the congregation the points of difference, in order that they might have a clear understanding of the differences. The conclusion of the rector has not yet been made known, but it is presumed that he will act as directed by the Bishop.

Ohio Politics.

The Republican campaign will soon open in Ohio. The State Convention has been called for June 21st, but the candidates for nominations are already moving to secure their friends. If Gen. Garfield would consent to accept, he would be the most popular candidate for Governor, but he is said to peremptorily refuse the use of his name. The other most prominent candidates seem to be Hon. R. B. Spaulding, of Cleveland, a former well known member of Congress, Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Hon. Sam. Galloway, Gen. Lee, the present lieutenant Governor, and Gen. Hood, the present Secretary of State. On the Democratic side Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Hon. W. S. Groesbeck are both spoken of. As the Legislature to be elected next October will choose a United States Senator, there is some contention among aspirants for that connection. Senator Sherman is a candidate for re-election, but Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, will contest the ground with him, and secure, we apprehend, the influence of the President. Governor Hayes is also a candidate. Mr. Vallandigham, of course, is a candidate on the Democratic side, and General George W. Morgan is also an aspirant. If Mr. Pendleton's friends can secure him the nomination for Governor, and elect him, they expect he will be strong enough to carry off the Senatorial prize over both Vallandigham and Morgan. Vallandigham is the most active, and will be the most obtrusive candidate, but he will not command quite much forward choosing a Democratic Legislature.

It would seem that according to the tenor of the statement of Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, the conference held upon the Eastern Question has resulted in the complete triumph of Russia. The Czar has obtained a right to launch his ships of war on the Black Sea. Foreign men-of-war may now enter the Black Sea, and the Emperor of Russia will soon have his fleets ready to pounce upon the "Sick Man" whenever opportunity may present itself. England, while compelled to yield to the Russian demand, is compensated for her humiliation by the empty paragraph in the treaty "that no power can relieve itself of the obligations of the treaty without consent of all the signatories." This means nothing.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Swaim's Medicines—McClurran & McKeenan.
Hose, Hose Linings—McMasters.
House for Sale—D. Malarkey.
Darwin's Descent of Man—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Proposals—Quartermaster's Office, Hall & Co.
Notice of Quartermaster—Porter, Hall & Co.
Moncure Conway Lectures—Anna Dickinson.
Stock Sale—A. M. Brown.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Boots & Shoes—J. Commercial office.
Hams, Shoulders, Bacon &c.—Reese Green.
Brass Bedsteads For Sale—F. Sellers & Co.
Election Notice—Second ward Savings Bank.
Boarding, 153 Second avenue.
Eclipse Glass Works—J. A. McIlvaine.
Light Locomotive—Porter, Hall & Co.
Removal—Dollar Savings Bank.
Great Bargains—Shaw & Tatlow.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Lizzette Bernard.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Opera House—Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Concert—Academy of Music.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Timber Lands for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Monongahela Foundry—Anderson & Provorost.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Nilson Shoe—H. A. Kenold & Co.
Bridal Sets—Ballin & Co.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—W. N. Howard.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mellin & Maloney.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. R. Pettit.
Drug Store for Sale—H. Fahrenbach & Co.
Iron Work for Buildings—J. Bissell & M. Cornell.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Upholsterers—E. Edwards & Son.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Roller Feeders for Sale—S. Cadwallader & Sons.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McJaffray.

List of Unmailable Letters, March 26, 1871:

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Veazey Mrs. A. M., Fairmount, Va.....3

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

The Farmers Busy—Chartiers Railroad—Sale of the Hempfield—Boyd Crumrine in the Lecture Field—Preston the Murderer—The Plea of Insanity to be Set Up—A Confidence Man In and Out of the Toils—A Word of Advice to Magistrates and Magistrate Makers—Literary Contest—Anna Dickinson Coming.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 26, 1871.

We are experiencing delightful weather here for this season of the year. A considerable amount of seeding has been done, and farmers are already preparing the ground in anticipation of being able to plant corn ere long. The fall crops are looking exceedingly well, and would indicate from present appearances a sufficient quantity of the "staff of life" for the coming year.

The Chartiers Railroad is slowly dragging its weary length along, and will, we are confident, arrive here in time for the Christmas holidays, but few men are employed on the grade, and the operatives appear in no hurry about pushing the road to a speedy completion.

The "Grand Trunk Line," better known as the Hempfield, will be sold in a few days, and we are anxiously awaiting the result. Public sentiment is to some extent divided in regard to the would-be purchasers. Some favor the Baltimore and Ohio Company, while others would perfer seeing it knocked down to the Pennsylvania Central. Whatever company becomes the purchaser, we have no doubt but it will be completed to its original destination.

Mr. Boyd Crumrine, late United States Census Marshal for the Western District, has taken the lecture field, and will be here for many days a prominent candidate for public favor. "Jewish History of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that warrants the invocation of the dead" and honest interpretation, prayers for the dead."

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CITY MATTERS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at 11 o'clock counting room of COMMERCIAL.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Miners of Allegheny County—Protest Against the Abuses in Screening and Weighing—Demand for Legislative Inquiry and Legal Protection—Over Three Thousand Miners Represented—Political Leagues to be Formed—Allegheny County Senators and Representatives to be Watched and Marked, etc.

For some time past the coal miners of Allegheny county have been considerably excited over the alleged encroachments upon their rights by the pit owners, in the matter of weighing and screening coal—the miners claiming that they are being daily defrauded by their employers, who, by lengthening and widening their screens, and by means of the device known as the "balance ball," withhold from them those just weights and measures to which they are entitled. They allege that these impositions and frauds have become so general, and assumed such proportions, as to be no longer bearable, and to call for prompt legislative action.

The bill now before the Legislature, to extend to Allegheny county the provisions of the act of March, 1870, relative to the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, is also demanded as a just and wholesome measure.

To set forth their grievances, and to take measures to have them redressed, a convention was called which assembled in the Black Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Saturday morning.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The convention was organized at ten o'clock, with the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Wm. D. Woolslayer; Vice President, Solomon E. Spearing; Secretary, Abraham Weaver; Assistant Secretary, John Ramsden.

Credentials were presented by delegates from nearly all the coal pits in the county and representing 3,371 miners. Following are the names of the delegates, the pits, and the number of miners represented:

SAW-MILL RUN.

Gray's Lower Bank—Wm. Stevenson, 70 men.
Gray's Upper Bank—Abraham Winders, 100 men.
Long's Bank—Wm. Fielding, 70 men.
Hartley's—Abraham Weaver, 100 men.
Smitley's—Isaac Horner, 75 men.

SAN HANNIO ROAD.

Bell's Bank—John R. Reese, 130 men.
Steen's—Daniel Lamey, 30 men.
Negley's—Daniel Bowden, 20 men.
Campbill—Wm. D. Woolslayer, 32 men.
Cherry's—Patrick McGrogan, 35 men.
Noblestown—Robert Stone, 75 men.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

McFarland's—G. F. Higby, 80 men.
Corey's—James McKeever and A. S. Best, 70 men.
Braddock's—Geo. Connoy, 42 men.
Turtle Creek—Robert Haddon, 150 men.
Spring Hill—Hugh Muldoon, 25 men.

YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER.

Ripley's—D. R. Kennedy, 120 men.
Armstrong's—Dennis Gallagher, 70 men.
Penney's—James S. Hunter, 70 men.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Hays and Brothers—James Mills and Michael Burns, 76 men.
Brownstown—J. Reese and Thomas Nicholson, 88 men.
Horner's—John Matthews and Barney Hoffman, 80 men.
Richards'—Edmund O'Donnell, 75 men.
Rivers'—Abraham Smith, 80 men.
Smith's—David Allen, 70 men.
Lyle's—John W. Sterling, 150 men.
All about the Court House, 150 men.
John O'Neil's—James Hudspath, 125 men.
Buckborn's—James Taylor, 60 men.
James O'Neil's—Samuel Bradley, 150 men.
Walton's—S. R. Keeney, 140 men.
Moore's—S. H. Shadley, 90 men.
Hay's—Felix Lutz, 110 men.
Robinson's—Daniel Hopkins, 73 men.
Keeney's—Alex. Lynn, 40 men.
Jones'—John Craig, 60 men.
Watson's, W. & J.—Alfred Sterling, 80 men.
McKnight's—Charles McCartney, 30 men.
Wemoda—Joseph Riddle, 43 men.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

Sandy Creek (three pits)—John W. Hughes, 250 men.
Armstrong's—W. E. Rimmell, 115 men.

OPENING REMARKS.

The President, Mr. Woolslayer, said he was pleased to see so many delegates present, and he was happy to learn that the newspapers had sent reporters. All the miners asked was fair play, and they were anxious that the fair reports should be the burden of the proceedings of this convention. They desired to be placed in a proper light before the public, in order that it might be known that the miners of this section asked for no concessions, and that they were simply endeavoring to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania in every particular.

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

The following named gentlemen were appointed on a committee to prepare business for the meeting: Alexander Weaver, Daniel Lamey, Augustus Steiner and Wm. Sterling.

During the appointment of the above committee the convention adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the reading of the minutes, a motion was made to hear reports of the number of men employed in pits not represented.

An amendment was offered, requiring the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain the number employed in pits not represented. The latter was adopted, and Messrs. Patrick McGregan, J. W. Sterling and W. E. Rimmell were appointed said committee.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, By the present mode of ridding and screening the coal at the various coal banks in this county, and only paying the miners for that portion of the coal that goes through the screen, the latter being in many instances fourteen feet long, six feet wide, and from one to two inches between the bars, and such nefarious practice robbing the miner of the one-fifth of his hard labor by not paying him for the coal that goes through the screen, which is marked to nearly equal to the lump coal, and

WHEREAS, The present mode of weighing on our rights by increasing the length and breadth of the balance ball, and also the width between the bars, therefore it becomes the duty of every miner in this county to seek to have this increasing evil remedied, and to this effect on a similar occasion Andrew Jackson was the prosecutor in this case, and the article obtained a verdict, to the effect that a screen with an inch between the bars is sufficient to clean the coal for all marketable purposes; and

WHEREAS, The weighing of our coal being of a doubtful character, it generally being attended to by the most ignorant boy employed about the pit, and them not being over scrupulous on the side of justice, and the miner, therefore, not having the privilege of having an arrangement attached to them called the "balance ball," our employers can take from one to five hundredweight of coal on the average for each ton of coal; this can be worked so quickly that the county surveyor could not find it out in a month; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the miners of Allegheny county, do pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to have a law passed by the House of Representatives memorialized to institute an inquiry into these matters, and to have it so framed as may be necessary for the adjusting of the difficulties, and that we, as miners, are not willing that screens are entitled to, against such daylight robbery as we have been and are still exposed to.

Resolved, That a more perfect system of ventilation in the mines of this county, together with the proper weighing of the coal, as the same are worked, in reference to the safety and health of the miners, and in accordance with the spirit of the act of March, 1870, "to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," and we greatly deplore the unfortunate loss of life extended by the Allegheny county.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain only those who respond to our cry for help, and that we will use our influence against those who are deaf to our cry.

Resolved, That we, the miners of Allegheny county, at the approaching coal basin, will form ourselves into political leagues, that we may devise the best method to sustain those who are willing to aid us in the work against those who will not pledge themselves to support us in our endeavors to gain necessary protection.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to have one miner nominated on the Assembly ticket at each of the party Conventions.

REMARKS OF MR. READY.

Mr. John Ready, of Allegheny county, was called upon for some remarks. He indorsed this report of the committee, and stated that all the measures set forth therein were necessary for the protection of the miners. He exposed some of the schemes which pit owners resorted to in order to defraud the miners in the manner of screening, weighing, etc. He also touched upon political questions, showing how both the Republican and Democratic politicians deceived and trifled with the workingmen. He also related the organization of a labor league of both political parties to secure the working men their rights. Promises of both parties were made, but they never fulfilled their promises. The Republican party was originated by workingmen, but democratic party stood ready, with eye-balls glaring, to rob the workingmen of their rights, and they elected their men to the public treasury. The laboring classes were at fault in allowing oily-tongued politicians to steal from out of their hands the offices, and it only be spanned in the halls of legislation when they should be. The time is now ripe for action. Vast fortunes have been made by the labor of the poor, and for working men not to vote for party, but for their own best interests. Their object was not to advocate or encourage strikes, but to avoid them by securing such legislation as would protect the laborer against which caused the strikes.

The President followed in a few remarks, urging the convention to stand up firmly to their action, after it should be taken. The miners, he said, had right to sustain by testimony the facts set forth in the resolutions, and should be prepared to back up their statements by facts.

The report was then taken up section by section.

THE SCREENS.

That section of the report fixing the length and width of the screen, and the width between the bars, created considerable discussion. Several of the delegates opposed narrowing across the bars, ever, and favored the weighing of the coal at the pit mouth. Others contended that the screen could not be changed from the present position, and that the pit owners might use whatever sized screen they pleased so long as they paid for all the merchantable coal.

FRAUDS IN WEIGHING.

The clause in regard to the frauds in weighing called forth some remarks. Mr. August Steiner stated that he knew a case in which a wagon measuring fifty-six bushels struck a peck, was weighed at over eight bushels! He was sorry to say this, but it was a fact. The abuses in weighing had become so flagrant that honest dealers could not compete with the dishonest. The fair merchants in the business would assist in getting legislation to correct these abuses, and the bill ought to be entitled "a Bill to Protect Honest Coal Merchants." (Applause.)

THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The position of the Senators and Representatives from Allegheny county on the bill now before the body affecting the interests of the miners, was discussed. The President said that Senator Graham would vote for the bill, but Senator Anderson would do all he could against it. A gentleman at Harrisburg had the position of all our Representatives on record, and would produce it at the proper time.

The report as a whole was then adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a bill embodying the provisions contemplated by the convention. A committee was also appointed to get signatures to petitions asking for the passage of the bill.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the convention adjourned.

WE call attention to the elegant new store of H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 60 Fifth avenue (Carr's new building). They have, no doubt, the finest house in the city, and a stock of imported woolens for merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing goods, unsurpassed by any house, East or West. It is worth while to pay them a visit to examine their grand stock and establishment.

AN accident occurred at the Fort Pitt Works one day last week, by which a number of men narrowly escaped injury. A large casting weighing about sixteen tons was being removed from the pit, and by a slipping on the crane about nine feet, letting the crane gave way and the mass was precipitated to the ground. There were eight men working at it, all of whom escaped uninjured.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the Vegetable Preparation of Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is highly beneficial to persons residing in or visiting miasmatic districts, and to persons recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Admission 75 cents. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library.

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